Vol 2. Pag. 1

THE HISTORY OF THE Wars in Ireland,

Between

Their Majesties Army,

AND THE

Forces of the late King James.

GIVING

An Impartial Relation of all the Battels, Sieges, Rencounters, Skirmishes, and other Material Passages, Revolutions, and Accidents, from the beginning of *December*, 1688. (The Time of Tyrconnels Arming the whole Body of the Irish Rebels,) to the middle of *August*, 1690. (The Time of the Siege of LYMERICK.)

By an Officer in the Royal Army.

Illustrated with the Lively Effigies of His Sacred Majesty, and the Great Commanders in the Army.

London, Printed for *Benj. Johnson*, in St. *Paul's Church-Yard.*, 1690.

Price Bound One Shilling.

Great Britains David & His Worthies

Dr Walker

Count Schonberg.

Col. Wolseley

Pr. of Denmark

King William III.

Duke Schonberg.

Count de Solmes.

Lt. Gen. Douglas.

M. Gen. Kirk

These Worthies (Nine) them selves Shall Eternize
Their Acts one Volume could not well Comprize

Mongst whom, Great William justly leads ye Van,
They've their Thousands he has ten thousands slain.

2.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *World* is grown ſo Nice and Critical upon *Dedications* and *Prefaces*, that it will needs be Judging the *Book*, by (what they call) the Wit of *either*; though the *former* are generally ſtuffed with fulſom *Panegyricks*, extolling the Vertues of ſome Grand *Debauchee*, or *Leud Sinner* of the Age; and the *latter* are filled up with *Apologies* to the *Reader*, pretending to give a Reaſon for the making their *Work* Publick; tho its not one time in a Thou-

ſand, that the World has the true *One*.

The *Matter* herein contained, is *TRUTH of Hiſtory*, which requires no Apology; and, as ſuch, I do here preſent *it* to the World, without either *Vanity*, or *Complement*: Therefore, inſtead of a canting *Preface*, to fill a Vacancy, and pleaſe the *Stationer*, I have put the *Contents*, or *Table of Matters*; whereby the *Reader*, may, at once, take a full view of what is contained in this *Little Hiſtory*.

THE

THE TABLE OF THE MATTERS Contain'd in this BOOK.

CHAP. I.

Tyrconnel made Lord Deputy. The Foundation of the *Iriſh* Troubles. The *Proteſtants* in general Diſarm'd, throughout *Ireland*. The *Iriſh* Cut-Throats, Sons and Grand-Sons of the Maſſakers of Forty One, Armed. The *Iriſh* Clergy reaſſume their Biſhopricks and Livings. Notorious Abuſes committed on the *Proteſtant*-Clergy The Act of Settlement broken by the *Papiſts* in all parts of *Ireland*. *Tyrconnel* raiſes the *Iriſh* Raparees, upon the Late King's Abdicating the Goverment in *England*, *&c.* The *Proteſtants* in the *North* Arm. The Gates of *London-Derry* ſhut. Collonel *Phillips* made Governour. Then Collonel *Lundy*. The Men of *Inniskilling*, *&c.* Aſſemble, and chooſe *Guſtavus Hamilton*, Eſq; their Governour. A mutual Contract between *Iniskilling* and *Derry*. King *William* and Queen *Mary* Proclaimed at *Inniskilling*.

The Table.

CHAP. II

CAptain *Hamilton* Arrives from the Prince of *Orange*. Collonel *Philips* ſent to *England* for Aid. *Cuningham* and *Richards* Arrive in the *Lough* of *Derry*, with their Regiments. King *James* Arrives with his Army before the Walls of *Derry*, ſuſpecting Treachery; the Army Fires their Cannon on them. Major *Baker*, and Dr. *Walker*, choſe Governours of *Derry*. Siege of *Crome* raiſed by the Men of *Inniskilling* The Two *Mock Cannons* taken. Collonel *Lloyd* takes the Caſtle of *Augher*. Collonel *Lloyd* Defeats a Body of the *Iriſh*, takes *Mac Donel*, their Commander, Priſoner. The ſtrong Caſtles of *Rodhil* and *Belliſhany* taken by Collonel *Lloyd*.

CHAP. III.

A Party of the Enemy at *Derry* march to *Pennybourn-hill*. Lord *Strabane* Summons the Town, but they return a Gallant Anſwer The Beſiegers raiſe ſeveral Batteries, which are ſoon Diſmounted by the Beſieged. The Beſieged make many ſucceſsful Sallies, killing multitudes of the Enemies. Major General *Kirk*, with 300 Sail Arrive in the *Lough* of *Derry*. General *Roſen* and *Hamilton* make great Offers to the Gariiſon, are rejected. Great numbers of all ſorts of poor Proteſtants driven before the Walls. The Gariſon reduced to the laſt extremity. *Derry* relieved by *Kirk*, and the Siege raiſed; the numbers of Men killed.

CHAP.

The Table

CHAP. IV.

THE *Inniskilling* Men purſue the Rear of the *Derry Iriſh* Army, takes 400 Horſes, and 300 Cows. The Town of *Omagh* Taken General *Sarsfield* and Collonel *Southerland* appears with 6000 Men. Collonel *Lloyd* Beſieges and takes *Belturbet*. The Gariſon made Priſoners of War. A Meſſage from General *Kirk* to *Inniskilling*. A Supply from General *Kirk*, of Ammunition and Officers ſent to *Inniskilling*. Collonel *Woolſely* Arrives in *Inniskilling*, Regiments the Forces there. General *Mac Carty* appears with his Army before the Town of *Crom*, raiſes Batteries againſt the Caſtle.

CHAP. V.

COllonel *Berry* Marches to Relieve *Liſnaskea*, and ſucceeds, Marches after the Enemy. Collonel *Berry* Fights the Enemies Army, Commanded by Major General *Alexander Hamilton* Defeats them, kills 200 of the Enemy, takes 30 Priſoners Collonel *Woolſely* with 2000 *Inniskilling* Men, Fights *Mac Carties* Army of 6000, gives them a Total Rout, kill 3300 of the Enemy, takes *Mac Carty* himſelf Priſoner, with all their Artillery, Arms, Baggage, *&c.*

CHAP. VI.

DUke *Schonberg*, with the Army, Embarks at *Highlake*, with Ninety Sail of Ships. Lands at *Bangor*. The Men lye on their Arms all Night. The Caſtle of *Antrim* Taken. The Enemy quits

Belfaſt.

The Table.

Belfaſt. *Carrick-fergus* reſolves to make a reſolute Defence. The Duke in the Trenches. Batteries raiſed, and the Town Bombarded. Hot Firing on both ſides. Officers killed in the Trenches. The Famous Ingineer *Richards* carried out Wounded. The Town offers to Capitulate, and Surrenders upon Articles, after 20 days Siege. The Army Decamps, Marches to *Newry*; on the approach of whom, the Duke of *Berwick* Burns and quits the Place The Army Encamps on the Plains of *Dundalk*.

CHAP. VII.

DUke *Schonberg*, on the Burning of the *Newry*, ſends a Trumpet to the Duke of *Berwick*. The Enemy quit *Dundalk* without Burning it. Our Army Encamp on the Plains of *Dundalk*. The Enemy about *Ardee*. Collonel *Lloyd* Defeats 5000 *Iriſh* near *Slego*, Kills 700, and takes 300 Priſoners, with their Commander. A Conſpiracy of *French Papiſts* diſcovered in the *Engliſh* Camp. A Captain and Four others Hanged. 150 more ſent Priſoners to *England*. Collonel *Lloyd* with a Party of *Inniskilling*-Men, takes the Caſtle of *Dramnaſna* and *James-Town*. Great Mortality in the *Iriſh* Camp, of which 15000 Die. Duke *Schonberg*'s Proclamation of Proviſions. The *Iriſh* March into Winter Quarters. *James-Town* quitted. The Fight at *Slego*, between Collonel *Lloyd*, a *French* Officer, and *Sarsfield*. The *Engliſh* Army Decamp, and go into Winter Quarters. The Actions of the *Newry*, between a Party of Collonel *Ingolsby*'s, and 700 *Iriſh*. Collonel *Cambon*'s Action at *Charlemont*.

The Table.

CHAP. VIII.

THE *Irish* Defeated at the *Newry*, by Brigadeer *Steward*, 30 Killed, and 7 Taken Priſoners. Collonel *Woolſely* takes *Belturbet* Lady *Newcomens* Houſe Surrendred. Duke *Schonberg* views *Charlemont*, and takes Booty under the Walls. Collonel *Berry*, and *Sr. John*, takes great Plunder. Duke *Schonberg*'s Proclamation againſt Curſing and Swearing. Duke *Schonberg* with a Party goes to *Dundalk*. Collonel *Woolſely* Defeats the Duke of *Berwick* at *Cavan*, Kills 300, Takes great number of Officers Priſoners, and 200 Common Souldiers. Brigadeer *Ingent* Mortally Wounded. Four Thouſand pound in Braſs-Money taken from the Rebels. Sir *John Lanear* takes *Bedloe*-Caſtle. Prince *Wirtenburgh* and the *Danes*, Land at *Belfaſt*. The Famour Action of Mounſieur *Callimate* at *Charlemont*. 5000 *French* Land at *Kinzſale*. Collonel *Hamilton*'s Tryal at *Lisburn*, for the eſcape of General *Mac-Carty*.

CHAP. IX.

SIR *Cloveſly Shovel* Arrives at *Belfaſt* with Money, Armes, and Ammunition for the Army. The Famous Action of *Sir Cloveſly Shovel* at the *Bay* of *Dublin* related. *Charlemont* Surprized by an Ambuſcade in the Night. The Governour of *Charlemont* demands a Party, and Surrenders *May* 13*th*. the Articles of Capitulation. The Duke views the Situation of *Charlemont* and the Garriſon as they March out. *May* 15*th*. Collonel *Wolſely*

The Table.

Woolſely with Twelve Hundred Men Beſieges *Bellingarny*, raiſes Works againſt it, and beats the Enemy from their Out Works. Preparations to Storm the Place. The Garriſon hang out a White Flag, and after Capitulates. The number Killed and Wounded in the Siege.

CHAP. X.

BRief Accounts of the Tranſactions of the Late King *James*, towards the *Proteſtants* in ſeveral parts of *Ireland*. The ſham Pardon of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Bandon*, and the Cruelty afterwards uſed towards them. The Tranſactions of the Earl of *Seaforth*. Sir *R. Neagle*, and Sir *Tho. Southwel*. Particular Cruilties towards the *Proteſtants* at *Limerick* and *Dublin*. The ſeveral ſham Proclamations to enſnare the *Proteſtants*. The particular Invoice of the Proteſtants Goods ſeized in *Dublin*, and ſent to the *French* King. The Late King's ſeizing the Farmers Bread-Corn, to the almoſt ſtarving of the *Proteſtant* Inhabitants. The Inhumane and Barbarous Uſage of the *Proteſtants* at *Galway*, by Order of the Late King. The Raviſhing of the Farmers Daughter in *Dublin*, at Noon day, before her Fathers Face. The Murthering three *Proteſtant* Clothiers in the Suburbs of *Dublin*. The Cruelties of the *French* towards the *Engliſh* Clergy, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

GReat Plunder taken by the *Engliſh* near *Finagh* and *Kells*, 27 Miles of *Dublin*. *Caſtle-Blany* and ſeveral Villages burnt. The Rebels break down the Bridges between *Newry* and *Dundalk*. Duke *Schonberg* goes to *Belfaſt* the 14*th*. *June*, expecting the King. *June* 15*th*. The King Lands at *Carrickfergus* His great Reception in all Places, with ſeveral addreſſes preſented to him. *June* 24*th*. His Majeſty goes to *Newry*. A Camp is there form'd. The King's Meſſage to the *Iriſh*. The *Iriſh* quit *Dundalk*, and retires to *Ardee*. The whole *Engliſh* Army Encamps on the Plains of *Dundalk*. The *Iriſh* quit *Ardee*, poſt themſelves on the *Boyne*. *June* 30*th*. the King Encamps within ſight of the *Iriſh* Army, Is Wounded with a Cannon Ball, viewing the Enemies Camp. *July* 1*ſt*. Part of the *Engliſh* Army paſſes the *Boyne*. The whole *Iriſh* Army Defeated, and retires after their King to *Dublin*. The Condition of *Dublin* on the Approach of the *Engliſh* Army. King *James* retires to *Waterford*. The *Engliſh* Army Encamp at *Finglaſs*, from whence the King goes to *Dublin*.

CHAP. XII.

THE Kings's Declaration, Pardoning the *Iriſh* Commonality. *Cavan* and *Slego*, Surrender. *Longford*, and Lord *Longford*'s Houſe Burnt. Earl *Tyrone* diſplaced at *Waterford*, and *Lacy* made Governour. Four Hundred Head of Cattle taken from the Raparees. *Clonmell* quitted, and *Sarſefield*, with

with Five Thouſand Men, retires from before it, towards *Lymerick*. *Waterford* Summoned by the King, begins to Capitulate, Surrenders on Articles. Lord *Dover* and *Howard* Submit. *Limerick* poſſeſſed by the *French*. The King on His way for *England*, alters His Reſolutions. Captain *Buck* Surrenders *Duncannon*. *Douglas* and *Kirk*, join the Army. *Taughall* Surrendred. The Army before *Lymerick*.

THE

The Wars in *Ireland*.

CHAP. I.

Tyrconnel *made Lord Deputy.* *The Foundation of the* Iriſh *Troubles.* *The* Proteſtants *in general Diſarm'd, throughout* Ireland. *The* Iriſh *Cut-Throats, Sons and Grand-Sons of the Maſſakers of Forty One, Armed.* *The* Iriſh *Clergy re-aſſume their Biſhopricks and Livings.* *Notorious Abuſes committed on the* Proteſtant-*Clergy.* *The Act of Settlement broken by the* Papiſts *in all parts of* Ireland. Tyrconnel *raiſes the* Iriſh *Raparees, upon the late King's Abdicating the Government in* England, *&c.* *The* Proteſtants *in the* North *Arm.* *The Gates of* London-Derry *ſhut.* *Colonel* Philips *made Governor.* *Then Colonel* Lundy. *The Men of* Inniskilling, *&c.* *Aſſemble, and chooſe* Guſtavus Hamilton, *Eſq; their Governor.* *A mutual Contract between* Inniskilling *and* Derry. *King* William *and Queen* Mary *Proclaimed at* Inniskilling.

THE late King *James*, ſometime after his Acceſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe Kingdoms, ſending the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, his Deputy,

into *Ireland* (an *Iriſh* Papiſt, and one who was known to be a mortal Hater of the *Engliſh* Intereſt) the *Proteſtants* in that Kingdom ſoon groaned under the Fears of approaching Miſeries, for he was ſcarce warm in his Place, before the *Proteſtants* in general were Diſarm'd and Diſplac'd; many of them, after the moſt ſignal Services of their Fathers and themſelves to the Crown; and the Arms put into the hand of the Off-ſpring of the Bloody Murtherers of *Forty One*; nay, not only the Off-ſpring, but many of the very hands that committed thoſe Maſſacres, were Arm'd by Authority, at the ſame time that *Proteſtants* were thruſt out of the Army, on pretence that ſome one or other of their Relations had ingaged with the Uſurpers; tho' themſelves had ſerved the King to their utmoſt Extremities; and many were caſhiered, againſt whom even that pretence could not be found, and who had bought their Places with the King's Licenſe, and laid out all they had upon it; till at laſt, being a *Proteſtant*, was given for the reaſon: And they were diſcouraged by all the Artifice of *Jeſuit* or *Iriſh*, and even threatn'd another Maſſacre, by many of their leſſer Polititians. All the Biſhop-

ricks

ricks and Livings that fell in the King's Gift, were kept Vacant, and the Revenues given to the Popiſh Clergy. Their Biſhops kept publick Viſitations in the Vacant Dioceſſes, and aſſumed even the Title; one of whom was made Secretary of State, and ſigned himſelf by the Name of his Biſhopricks in all his Warrants and Diſpatches, that none might plead Ignorance of the King's Intentions towards us. And we were told by ſome of the prime Miniſters of State, That the King would fill no *Proteſtant* Vacancies in the Church; ſo that we ſaw great part of the Churches in their Poſſeſſion, and nothing interpoſe for the remainder, but the Lives of the preſent Clergy. And for our Civil Rights, our Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and even Conſtables, were, for the moſt part, made of *Papiſts*: And the Act of Settlement was then doom'd in every *Coffee-Houſe* to the ſame condemnation under which it has fall'n ſince. And the Army being intirely in theſe worſt of Popiſh Hands, the moſt Barbarous *Iriſh*, who had thrown off Humanity it ſelf, our proſpect was all black and diſmal.

In this condition we were in, when the news came that the late King *James* had

voluntary thrown up his Government, Disbanded his Army, and was retired, ſome ſaid, to a Monaſtry, ſome to *Rome*, and ſome Dead, as every Man's Fancy led him; and which to believe we knew not.

At this very time Lord *Tyrconnel* Armed the Rabble of *Iriſh Papiſts*, to the number of 50 or 60 Thouſand, and to live upon the Country without Pay; whence enſued miſerable Depredations, open Noonday Robberies, and an inevitable and ſudden Ruine of the *Britiſh* and *Proteſtant* Intereſt in *Ireland*; for many of theſe New-raiſed Men were ſo tranſported with the glorious Proſpect they had before them, that they had not the Continence, no, not their Prieſts, to refrain telling us, That they were now our Maſters, and we muſt ſubmit to new Laws. Then it was that we thought our ſelves no longer obliged to be active in our own Deſtruction.

Now *London-Derry* and *Inniskilling*, being the only Places (of any conſideration) in the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*; the former occaſioned by the Lord *Tyrconnel*'s being ſo infatuated, as that when the 3000 Men were ſent to *England*, to the Aſſiſtance of his Maſter, againſt the Invaſion of the Prince of *Orange*, He took parti-

particular care to ſend away the White Remiment, Quartered in and about that City; but ſeeing his Etror, he endeavour-ed to repair it, by commanding the Lord *Antrim* to Quarter there with his Regiment, conſiſting of a numerous ſwarm of *Iriſh* and Highlanders, on the *6th* of *December* 1688. this Regiment being on their *March*, the Citizens receiving advice of it by one Colonel *George Philips*; they, after ſeveral Conſultations reſolutely ſhuts up their Gates, and choſe the ſaid Colonel their Governor; and diſpatches Mr. *D. Kermes* to *England*, to give an account of their Proceedings. News being brought to *Dublin* of this Revolt (as they term'd it) the Lord *Mountjoy*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Lundy*, with Six Companies, are ſent down to reduce the place, who appearing before the Town, they let *Mountjoy* and *Lundy* in, on the Conditions that only Two Companies of the Regiment (and they all *Proteſtants*) ſhould enter with them, and that the Town Companies, being Eight in number, ſhould be allowed to keep their Arms; the Lord *Mountjoy* made Lieutenant Colonel *Lundy* their Governor.

While theſe Affairs were carrying on

at *Derry* for their own Defence, the Men of *Inniskilling* were not Idle. On the ſecond of *December*, 1688. there came a Letter from Mr. Secretary *Ellis*, by the Lord *Tyrconnel*'s Order, to the Provoſt of *Inniskilling*, to provide Quarters for Two Foot Companies. Upon *Saturday* the 15. of *December* the Two Foot Companies came to *Mac Guires* Bridge, within Eight ſhort Miles of the Town; and upon *Sunday*, about Ten a Clock, word was brought us, that they were within Four Miles, at which time moſt of the Men were at Church, but they ſoon came out and Armed themſelves; being drawn out, they were about 200 Foot, and 150 Horſe, and having conſulted Matters, they ſent ſome of their Number to perſwade them by fair means to return: And at the ſame time *Guſtavus Hamilton*, Eſq; our preſent Governor, came with about 100 Horſe, within a Mile of the Town, to ſupport it if there ſhould be occaſion; Our Horſe, under the Command of Captain *Browning*, and Lieutenant *Carleton*; and the Foot under the Command of Captain *Cathcart*, advancing towards the Enemy, they no ſooner came within View, but the Enemy immediately fled, and the next day

day got to *Cavan*, 24 Miles from *Inniskilling*. About the 18*th* of *December*, the Men of *Inniskilling*, and their Adherents, ſeeing *Tyrconnel* Arming the *Iriſh* on all Hands, thought it adviſable to put themſelves into ſome Poſture of Defence; and at a full meeting, unanimouſly choſe *Guſtavus Hamilton* their Governor, a Gentleman of a great Family, and as great Courage, he conſented to take the charge upon him, who (beſides Two Foot Companies to be raiſed in and about the Town) formed a good Troop of Horſe, and a Foot Company, out of his own Eſtate, and the Country adjoyning. Sometime before, the Men of *Inniskilling* hearing that *Derry* had denied Entrance to the Lord *Antrim*'s Regiment, and were putting themſelves into a poſture of Defence, againſt any *Iriſh* Garriſon to be ſent there, which clearly reſembled their own caſe. On the 20*th* of *December*, they ſent Capt. *Cathcart*, and Lieutenant *Mac Cormick*, to acquaint the Garriſon with what they had done, craving their advice and aſſiſtance in caſe of any Trouble, promiſing the ſame to them, if they ſtood in need of it; to which Meſſage the Men of *Derry* ſent a very kind return by thoſe Gentlemen

men that were sent. The Month of *January* was spent at *Inniskilling* in raising more Troops and Companies. The Month of *February* was spent in Consultations with Colonel *Lundy*, and the leading Men in the Counties of *Derry*, *Donegal*, *Tyrone*, *Cavan*, and else-where.

March 11. King *William* and Queen *Mary* were Proclaimed with much Joy.

March 20. Upon the Lord *Gilmoy*'s coming with part of the *Irish* Army into the County of *Cavan*, the several Garrisons there, with all the *Protestants* (being ordered by Colonel *Lundy*) left the places, and came running to *Inniskilling*; the same Colonel *Lundy* did endeavour to perswade the Governor of *Inniskilling* to do the like.

CHAP. II.

Captain Hamilton *Arrives from the Prince of* Orange. *Colonel* Philips *ſent to* England *for Aid.* Cunningham *and* Richards *Arrive in the* Lough *of* Derry, *with their Regiments. King* James *Arrives with his Army before the Walls of* Derry, *ſuſpecting Treachery; the Army Fires their Cannon on them. Major* Baker, *and Dr.* Walker, *choſe Governors of* Derry. *Siege of* Crome *raiſed by the Men of* Inniskilling. *The Two* Mack Cannons *taken. Colonel* Lloyd *takes the Caſtle of* Augher. *Colonel* Lloyd *Defeats a Body of the* Iriſh; *takes* Mac Donel, *their Commander, Priſoner. The ſtrong Caſtles of* Redhil *and* Bellishany *taken by Colonel* Lloyd.

ON the 21*ſt* of *March*, Captain *Hamilton* Arrived from *England*, in the *Lough* of *Derry*, with Ammunition and Arms, 480 Barrels of Powder, and Arms for 2000 Men, and aſſurance of more Supplies; he likewiſe brought a Commiſſion from the King and Queen for *Lundy* to be Governor.

March 23. Colonel *Philips* is ſent from *Derry*

Derry to *England*, to ſolicite a ſpeedy Supply.

April 15. 1689. Colonel *Cunningham* and Colonel *Richards* came into the *Lough* from *England*, with Two Regiments, and other Neceſſaries for *Derry*.

April 17. Upon the News of K. *James*'s Army being on their March towards *London-Derry*, Colonel *Lundy* immediately calls a Council, and that Colonel *Richards* and *Cunningham* ſhould be Members of it, accordingly they met; but being Gentlemen wholly unacquainted with the condition of the Town, they make an Order that the Two Regiments that *Richards* and *Cunningham* had brought with them ſhould not be Landed: That the Governor and principal Officers ſhould privately withdraw themſelves from the Town, that the Inhabitants, by a timely Capitulation, may make the better Terms with the Enemy.

After this Reſolution, an Inſtrument was prepared to be ſent to King *James*, who was advanced in Perſon, with his Army as far as St. *John's-Town*; but many Gentlemen of the Garriſon did not only refuſe to ſubſcribe, but expreſt themſelves with threatnings to Hang the Governor

vernor and his Council; but yet the Council ſent one Captain *White* to the late King.

Upon the 18*th* of *April*, the late King advanced with his Army before the Walls of *Derry*, with Flying Colours: And Orders were given by the Council, That none ſhould dare Fire till the King's Demands were firſt known; but the Men on the Walls wondring to ſee Lieutenant General *Hamilton* (contrary to his Engagement with *White*, not to come within Four Miles) approach their Walls, they imagined they were Betrayed, thought it reaſonable to conſider their own Safety, and ſo immediately Fired the Guns on the Enemy.

The Enemy being great Strangers to this ſort of Exerciſe, ran away: A great many were Killed: King *James*, in ſome diſorder, retired with his Army to St. *John's Town*; in the mean time the Town-Clerk informed the Inhabitants of the whole Proceeding of the Council of War, which very much enraged them.

The Governor and his Council thinking themſelves in danger, from the Citizens, make their private eſcape to the Ships in the River at *Kilmore*, tho' not without hazzard.

April

April 19*th* the Garriſon ſeeing they were Deſerted, and left without a Governor, and having unanimouſly reſolved to defend the Town againſt the Enemy, they unanimouſly choſe Mr. *Walker*, and Major *Baker*, their Governors, who having accepted the Government of the Garriſon; theſe Gentlemen choſe Eight Colonels, and Regimented the Men, which, on the Muſter, were 7020 Men, 341 Officers; they then viewed the Stores, and gave all neceſſary Orders.

But to return again to the Men of *Inniskilling*, the Lord *Gilmoy* thinking to perſwade the whole Country to do as thoſe about *Cavan* had done. On the 21. of *March* he came to *Belturbet*, and the next day ſent a Party to *Crom*, to Beſiege it with Two Mock Cannon made with Tin; He Summons the place, but to no purpoſe; and the next day being the 22. he ſent a Letter to the Governor of *Inniskilling*, in the nature of a Summons; but the Governor and Garriſon reſolved not to ſubmit to any but King *William* and Queen *Mary*. The 24*th* of *March* the Governor ſent 200 of his beſt Men to relieve *Crom*, who, after ſome Oppoſition, got into the Caſtle by Water;

and

and having joyned thoſe that were within, Sallied out, and raiſed the Siege, beating them from their Trenches, Killed between 30 and 40, took many Arms, with their Two Mock Cannon.

March 25. 1689. Having Intelligence that Captain *J. Hamilton* was Arrived at *Derry* with ſtore of Ammunition and Arms, the Governor of *Inniskilling* ſent Two Gentlemen, with a Guard, with Letters to Colonel *Lundy* and Capt. *Hamilton* for a ſupply of Arms and Ammunition; the latter was very willing to ſupply us, but Colonel *Lundy* having the whole Command, would not give us one fixed Arm.

April 13. By the Procurement of Mr. *Hamilton*, Inſtructions were ordered on both ſides, That if at *Inniskilling* it was reported that *Derry* was Taken, they ſhould not believe it, unleſs they receiv'd it from Colonel *Walker*'s own Hand; and if at *Derry* it was reported, at any time, That *Inniskilling* was Taken, they ſhould not believe it, unleſs it came from under Governor *Hamilton*'s one Hand; and this was very happily concluded on, for there was ſcarce a Week, after the Siege of *Derry* began, but the *Iriſh* got means to ſpread a Report, That *Derry* or *Inniskil-*

ling were taken, a Stratagem to dishearten the Garrison of both places.

April 24. Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd*, with a Party of Horse and Foot, march'd out of *Inniskilling* to *Angher*, where the Garrison fled before he came there: He caused the Castle to be Burnt, least the *Irish* should return: He returned by the way of *Moneghan* to *Inniskilling*, with a very great Booty of *Cows* and *Sheep*, &c. which came very seasonably. At this time there came to *Inniskilling* from *Bellishany*, some Troops and Foot Companies of excellent Men, of the Lord *Kingston*'s: And then Governor *Hamilton* raised a Fort on the common Hill, next the *Stone-Bridge*, which is now of very considerable strength, and great security to the Town.

May 4. The Governor had an Express sent him from Captain *Falliot*, Governor of *Bellishany*, acquainting him that a considerable Party of Men were come to Besiege that place, and desired Relief: Governor *Hamilton* immediately drew out of the several Garrisons under his Command, what Men he could spare; and the next day sent Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd* with 12 Foot Companies, and some Troops of Horse, towards *Bellishany*, who meet-

meeting the Enemies Horſe near *Baleek*, a Village three Miles nearer *Inniskilling* than *Belliſhany*, and after an Engagement, ſoon put them to the Rout, Killed about 120 of them, and took 60 Priſoners: All their Foot fled away over the Bogs, towards *Sligoe*, and got off ſafe, except ſome few that were taken in the Fiſh-Iſlands near *Belliſkany*, with their Captain *Mack Donagh*.

In the latter end of *May*, Information came to *Inniskilling*, that *Red-hill* and *Bellinacareg*, in the County of *Cavan*, were Garriſon'd by the *Iriſh*; Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd* was immediately diſpatched againſt them; but he no ſooner ſet out with about 1500 Horſe and Foot, but the News of his March was brought to the County of *Cavan* before him; upon which all the *Iriſh* Fled, and he no ſooner came to *Red-hill*, but the Garriſon held a ſign for a Treaty, and having Conditions immediately Surrendred the Place, with all that was in it; from thence they marched to a very ſtrong place, called *Bellinacareg*; but the news of the Taking of *Red-hill*, ſtruck ſo great a Terror in thoſe of the Caſtle, that, in a little time after we came before it, they held out a

White Flag for Treaty, and did capitulate, leaving the Arms and Ammunition, and what Goods were in the Castle to the Plunder of the Soldiers. The news of the taking of *Red-hill* and *Bellinacareg*, was soon brought to *Dublin*, with a Report that the *Inniskilling* Army was Marching thither; being ever after this reputed among the *Irish* to be above 15000 well Armed Men.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

A Party of the Enemy at Derry *march to* Pennybourn-Hill. *Lord* Strabane *Summons the Town, but they return a Gallant Anſwer. The Beſiegers raiſe ſeveral Batteries, which are ſoon Diſmounted by the Beſieged. The Beſieged make many ſucceſsful Sallies, killing multitudes of the Enemies. Major General* Kirk *with* 30 *Sail Arrive in the* Lough *of* Derry. *General* Roſen *and* Hamilton *make great Offers to the Garriſon, are rejected. Great numbers of all ſorts of poor* Proteſtants *driven before the Walls. The Garriſon reduced to the laſt extremity.* Derry *relieved by* Kirk, *and the Siege raiſed; the numbers of Men killed.*

AND now to return to the Affairs of *Derry*, *April* 20. A part of the Enemy marched to *Penybourn-Hill*, Two Mile from the Town, and pitched their Tents; the ſame day the Lord *Strabane*, and after him ſeveral Trumpets, came to the Walls to offer Propoſals, but the Garriſon would not hear of any.

April 21. The Enemy Planted a Demi-

culverin 180 Perches from the Town: The same day the Besieged Sallied out, and Killed 200 of the Enemy, and *Mamoe* the *French* General.

April 23. The Besiegers Planted Four Demi-culverins in *Strong*'s Orchard, 80 Perches from the Town, and Played incessantly.

April 28. The Besieged made another Sally, and Killed many.

May 5. This Night the Besiegers make a Battery on the *Windmil-Hill*.

May 6. The Besieged resolved to ruine that Battery, and, in order thereunto, make a Sally, which Governor *Walker* heads; and they (with a great Slaughter) beat the Enemy from their Trenches, and ruined their new Works: In this Action 500 of the Enemy were Killed, and 200 Wounded: After this the Enemy were so daunted, that for several Weeks they lay still.

June 4. The Besiegers make an Attack at the *Windmil*-Works, and our Men put themselves in a readiness to receive them: The Enemy came on, after the *Turkish* mode, with most dreadful shrieks from most parts of their Camp, and the numerous Rabble that attended them, but they,

they, in a very little time, betook themſelves to their old defence, and ran for it, not being able to ſtand our Firing.

The Enemy, in this Action, loſt 400 of their Fighting Men, and moſt of their Officers: This Night, and the next day, the Enemy, from *Strong's* Orchard, continued Playing their Bombs, which were 273 pound weight apiece, which tore up the Streets, and beat down the Houſes, and Killed many People.

June 15. We diſcovered a Fleet of 30 Sail of Ships in the *Lough*, which proved to be Major General *Kirk* from *England*; but they could neither come nor ſend to us, nor we to them, for ſome time, by reaſon of a Boom lay'd a croſs the River, guarded by Two Forts on each ſide: At laſt, by means of a Boy, a correſpondence was kept, by which we gave the Major General an account of the condition of the Garriſon; and he promiſed to Relieve the Garriſon, either by way of the River, or Land, coſt him what it would. In *June* *Conrad de Roſen*, the *French* Marſh. General and Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, at ſeveral times, make great offers, if they would Surrender the Garriſon, and deſperate Threats if they refuſed, which was ſo

far

far from availing any thing, that an Order was made to make it present Death to mention a Surrender.

June 30. Governor *Baker* dyes, very much lamented.

July 2. The Enemy drive a great number of poor *Protestants* (according to former threatnings) under the Walls, which the Besieged perceiving, immediately (in sight of their Camp) erect a Gallows, and signified to them, they were resolved to hang their Friends, that were their Prisoners, if they did not suffer these poor People to return to their own Houses; and upon earnest solicitations of the Prisoners, the poor People were removed.

July 25. The Besieged made a Sally with 400 Men, and surprised the Enemy in their Trenches, Killed 300 of their Men, besides Officers.

July 27. The Garrison is reduced to 4456 Men, and under the greatest extremity of Famine.

July 30. About an hour after Sermon, being in the midst of our extremity, we saw some Ships in the *Lough* make towards us; and we soon discovered Major General *Kirk* had sent them, according to his Promise, when we could hold out

no longer. They were Two Ships with Proviſions, *&c.* and the *Dartmouth* Frigate. The Enemy Fired moſt deſperately upon them, from the Fort of *Culmore*, and both ſides the River; and they made ſufficient returns with the greateſt Bravery: The *Mountjoy*, one of the Victuallers, made a great ſtop at the Boom, occaſioned by her Rebound, after ſtriking and breaking it: Upon this the Enemy ſet up the loudeſt Huzza's, and the moſt dreadful to the Beſieged that ever they heard; Fired all their Guns upon her, and were preparing their Boats to Board her; but, by great Providence, firing a Broadſide, the ſhock looſened her, ſo that ſhe got clear, and paſſed the Boom; and at length all the Ships got to them, to the unexpreſſible Joy and tranſport of the whole Garriſon, for they only reckoned on Two days Life, having only 9 Horſes left: Hunger and the fateague of War had ſo prevailed in the Town, that of 7500 Men Regimented, we had now alive but 4300.

This brave undertaking, added to the great Succeſs *God* had bleſſed them in all their undertaking, and ſo dicouraged the Enemy, that, on the laſt of *July*, they ran away

away in the Night time, Robb'd and Burnt all before them for several Miles, leaving nothing with the Country People, but what they hid the Night before.

Thus, after 105 days being close Besieged, by near 20000 Men, constantly supplied from *Dublin*, God Almighty was pleased, in the greatest Extremity, to send Relief.

The Enemy lost about 9000 Men before the Walls, and 100 of their best Officers, from *April* 24. to *July* 22. Five Hundred Eighty seven Bombs were thrown into the City.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

The Inniskilling *Men purſue the Rear of the* Derry Iriſh *Army, takes* 400 *Horſes, and* 300 *Cows. The Town of* Omagh *Taken. General* Sarsfield *and Colonel* Southerland *appears with* 6000 *Men. Colonel* Lloyd *Beſieges and takes* Belturbet. *The Garriſon made Priſoners of War. A Meſſage from General* Kirk *to* Inniskilling. *A Supply from General* Kirk, *of Ammunition and Officers ſent to* Inniskilling. *Colonel* Woolſely *Arrives in* Inniskilling, *Regiments the Forces there, General* Mac Carty *appears with his Army before the Town of* Crom, *raiſes Batteries againſt the Caſtle.*

BUT to return to the Actions of the Men of *Inniskilling*: *June* 3. Information was brought to *Inniskilling*, that the *Iriſh* Army before *Derry*, had ſent a great many of their Troops Horſes to Graze near *Armagh*, Eight Miles from us: The Governor, the next day, ſent Two Troops, and ordered them to ſtay at *Trellick*; they had not ſtaid there above Two days, when taken with them another

ther Troop, and Two foot Companies, they went in the Evening towards *Omagh*, and before Eight a Clock the next day, they returned to *Trellick* with near 200 Horſes belonging to the Enemies Tooops, and near as many more ſmaller Horſes fit for Labour, and about 300 Cows; by this we did diſable at leaſt Three Troops of the Enemy, and Mounted many of our Men. Soon after hearing that *Derry* muſt Surrender very ſoon, unleſs Relieved, and believing that much of our ſafety did depend upon it, the Governor of *Innisкilling* reſolved in Perſon, with all the ſtrength he could make, to endeavour its Relief, or Periſh in the Attempt; and having drawn all his Men into the Field, being about 2000, on the 10*th* of *June* he Marched to *Trellick*, and the next Night came near *Omagh* and by Morning poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole Town; but they had not been here many hours, but ſeveral Expreſſes came from *Innis-killing* to the Governor and Officers, informing that Colonel *Sarsfield*, with near 6000 Men was come to Beſiege *Belliſhany*, 20 Miles from *Innisкilling*; and that Col. *Sowtherland* was come to *Belturber*, the ſame diſtance from *Innisкilling*, on the other

other hand; and that one or both the Armies would be very ſoon at *Inniskilling*; on which a Council of War was called, and it was reſolved, we ſhould return to the defence of *Inniskilling*; but they were ever reſolv'd not to ſuffer the Enemy to come ſo near them, as to lay Siege to the Town; and therefore the Governor ordered Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd* to take the Field with the greateſt Strength we could make in Foot and Horſe, and march againſt *Southerland*.

June 17. Colonel *Lloyd* came with his Men to *Mac Guires* Bridge, a place not full half way betwixt *Inniskilling* and *Belturbet*; from which place the *Iriſh* ſpy went in the Night, and acquainted Col. *Southerland*, That all the Forces of *Inniskilling* were coming againſt him; when this news was brought to *Southerland*, and he believing former Reports, That *Inniskilling* were 15000 Strong, he immediately retired towards *Charlemont*, leaving 80 Dragoons, and about 200 Foot, in the Church of *Belturbet*, to ſee if they could make good the Place againſt the *Inniskilling* Men, until he could get force enough for their Relief: Our Men being got to *Belturbet*, the Enemy Fired very

fast at us, but with their usual Success; we had not Attackt the place above Two hours, but they offered to Capitulate, it being agreed, That all the Officers and Soldiers should be our Prisoners: There were Thirteen Commission Officers, and Lieutenant Colonel *Scot*, their Commander; we got likewise 700 Musquets, a Barrel and half of Powder, several Horses, and 20 Horse Load of Bisquets, 100 Barrels of Wheat, 50 of Flower, and near 300 common Soldiers Prisoners.

July 3. A Letter came from *Bellishany* to *Inniskilling*, signifying that Captain *Hobson*, with the *Bonaventure* Frigate was there, sent from Major General *Kirk* at the *Lough* of *Derry*, to know their condition, and if they wanted any Ammunition, *&c.* which was a very acceptable Message.

The Governor ordered, that very night, Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd*, and other Officers, to take some Troops and March the next day towards *Bellishany*; and the day following being the 5*th* of *July*, the Officers went on Board, where they were Treated with great Civility, by Captain *Hobson*; & they fully informing him of the state of their Affairs, he gave good encou-

rage-

ragement, assuring, that very soon there would care be taken to Relieve them: He gave them 30 Barrels of Powder, which the Officers, within Two days, sent safe to *Inniskilling*, and Two of the number went back in the *Bonadventure*, with a Message to Major General *Kirk*, for Commissions (to regulate the Men not disciplin'd) some more Ammunition and Arms, and some Officers; who, on the 12*th* came to the General in *Derry Lough*, where he lay with the Fleet: He, for about two days, did inform himself, by them, of the condition *Inniskilling* was in, what store of Men belong'd to that Garrison, and how Arm'd. They had then about 27 Troops, 30 Foot Companies, and some few Troops of Dragoons; the Foot were indifferently well Armed, but the Horse and Dragoons not so well. The Major General had few Arms fit for Horse, but he gave them 600 Fire-locks for Dragoons, 1000 Musquets to raise more Foot, with 20 more Barrels of Powder, with Bullets and Match, Eight small Canon, and some Hand-Granado's; He sent likewise Commissions for a Regiment of Horse, consisting of 16 Troops, 50 Men in each Troop; for a Regiment

of Dragoons, consisting of 12 Troops, 50 Men in each Troop; and for Three Regiments of Foot, 18 Companies in each, Two whereof to be Granadeers, 60 Men in each Company; and one Independant Troop of Horse to each Regiment. The Major General gave them some very good Officers, *viz.* Colonel *Woolsely* to be Commander in chief, and Colonel of Horse; and Captain *Berry*, Lieutenant Colonel, Captain *Stone* Major; Captain *Win* to be Colonel of the Dragoons; and for our Three Regiments of Foot, *Gustavus Hamilton*, the Governor of *Inniskilling*, was made first Colonel, and Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd*, and Major *Tiffin*, the other Two. And they being thus furnished according to desire, they took leave of the Major General, *Sunday* the 20*th* of *July*; but, through contrary Winds, came not to *Bellishany* till *Friday* the 26*th*, where they were no sooner come, but notice was given them, that Lieutenant General *Macarty*, with a considerable Army, was come to *Beltnrbet*, in order to Besiege *Inniskilling*: Upon this, the Officers went the next day to *Baleek*; and on *Sunday* the 28. went from thence by Water, and Landed safe at *Inniskilling*, and

and were receiv'd with ſome Ceremony, and great Rejoycings. That Night advice came, That Lieutenant General *Macarty* was before *Crom*, and was raiſing a Battery againſt the Caſtle: Upon which Colonel *Woolſely* made all the expedition poſſible, to get together what Forces he could, in order to Relieve them, and ſent for part of the Forces from *Belliſhany*; but *Mac-Carty* marches towards *Liſnaskea*.

CHAP. V.

Colonel Berry *Marches to Relieve* Liſnaskea, *and ſucceeds, Marches after the Enemy.* *Colonel* Berry *Fights the Enemies Army, Commanded by Major General* Alexander Hamilton *Defeats them, kills* 200 *of the Enemy, and takes* 30 *Priſoners.* *Colonel* Woolſely *with* 2000 Inniskilling *Men, Fights* Mac Carties *Army of* 6000, *gives them a Total Rout, kills* 3300 *of the Enemy, takes* Mac Carty *himſelf Priſoner, with all their Artillery, Arms, Baggage, &c.*

INformation being brought, That a part of *Mac Carties* Army was marching

towards *Liſnaskea*, within 10 Miles of us: Upon this, Lieutenant Colonel *Berry*, the next Morning, being *July* 30, was ſent with Eight Troops of Horſe, Three Companies of Foot, and Two Troops of Dragoons, with order to get to the Caſtle of *Liſnaskea* before the Enemy, and to place a Garriſon in it, if he found it Tenable, otherwiſe to Burn it: But when he came there, he found the place of no conſequence, and ſo left it. The next day, being the laſt of *July*, he marched his Men towards the Enemy (who lay about Six Miles from him): he had not marched above Two Miles, when, near a place called *Donagh*, his Scouts did diſcover a conſiderable Body of Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons; who immediately advertiſe Colonel *Berry* of their approach, who Retreats with his Men towards *Lisnaskea* again; and in the way, on a riſing ground, had a full view of the Enemy, and found them above double the number of his own; on which he ſends an Expreſs to Colonel *Wooſely* at *Inniskilling*, for Relief; and Retreats about a Mile from *Lisnaskea*, by a by-road, where coming to a Bog, with a narrow ſhort Cauſe-way through it, that ſcarce Two Horſemen could

could ride a Breaſt; at the end of this Cauſe-way *Berry* halted, reſolving to make good that Paſs againſt the Enemy, till he ſhould be Relieved: There was a Thicket of Underwood juſt by the Cauſe-way, where the Foot were placed; the Horſe a little farther off, and gave the word *Oxford*: They made but a very ſhort ſtay there, when Colonel *A. Hamilton*, (*Mac Carty*'s Major General) came in view with a conſiderable Body of Men, who alighting from his Horſe, ordered his Dragoons to do ſo to, and very bravely advanced near the end of the Cauſe-way, his Men firing briskly at ours; but with little Succeſs; for they only wounded ſome four or five of our Men: But ours were better Markſmen, they ſhot about a dozen Men dead at the end of the Cauſe-way, and wounded Colonel *Hamilton* their Leader, who being wounded, retreated, and ordered another Officer to lead on the Men, who was immediately Killed, with ſome more of the Men, which the Enemy perceiving, and having no one to lead them on, began to Retreat from the end of the Cauſe-way, which our Men ſeeing, gave a Huzza, and cryed out, *The Rogues are running*; and immediately

diately our Foot and Dragoons took the Bog on each hand, and our Horſe advanced on the Cauſe-way towards them; which the Enemy perceiving, began at firſt to retreat a little faſter from us; but their Retreat ſoon turned to a moſt diſorderly Flight, without offering to face about, or Fire any more at us; our Horſe ſoon over-took them, and fell in among their Foot, and ſuch Dragoons as were on foot, and made a very great Slaughter of them, having the chaſe of them through the Town of *Liſnaskea*, and near a Mile farther; and the Execution had been greater, but notice was brought to *Berry*, That Lieut. General *Mac Carty*, with the Body of his Army was advancing towards him: Upon this he ſounds a Retreat, and brings back his Men to the place where the Fight firſt began, having Killed about 200, and taken 30 Priſoners, with a great quantity of Arms, *&c.* This happened about Nine in the Morning.

About 12 of the Clock the ſame day, there came an Expreſs from Colonel *Woolſely* to Lieut. Colonel *Berry*, deſiring him to March his Party to *Lisnaskea*, where he would meet him, with the reſt of the Army, at the Moat of the Town, where,

where, in a little time, they both met: Colonel *Woolſely* acquainted the Officers, That the Party under his Command had marched in ſuch great haſt to Relieve their Brethren, that they had ſcarce brought a Meals Meat with them; therefore it muſt be reſolved, either immediately to go Fight *Mac Carty*, or elſe return to *Inniskilling* again; the former of which was reſolved on, by the unanimous conſent of all the Soldiers. Upon this Colonel *Woolſely*, and the other Colonels, drew up all the Men in Battalia, and gave them the word *No Popery*; and then drew out four Men out of every Troop, with an Officer to Command them, for a *Forlorn*: Our whole Number, when all were joyned, conſiſted but of 2000 Men, or ſomething upwards.

The Forlorn Colonel *Woolſely* ordered to March on about half a Mile before the Army: We had not marched a Mile from *Donagh*, when our *Forlorn* came in view of the *Forlorn* of the Enemy, who immediately retreated before our Men; we advanced after them, till we came within half a Mile of *Newtown-Butler*, where is a large Bog, and a little beyond a ſteep Hill, where the Enemy were drawn up

advan-

advantagiously. After our Men had past the Bog in good order, and came up to the Enemy, within Musket-shot, they began to Fire at us, but before Three Vollies had been discharged on each side, our Men saw them begin to draw off, and Retreat, which they misapprehending, believed them running away, and our Officers had much ado to keep them from pursuing with what speed they could: But Colonel *Woolsely*, from a Hill, saw them go off in so good order, that he believed it was either to draw our Men into an Ambush, or else Post themselves to better Advantage; therefore sent Command, That no Man should go out of his Rank, but pursue them in good Order: Thus the Enemy retreated in good Order, and our Men after them, a Mile beyond *Newtown-Butler*, where they came to a Hill, just above a Bog, much such a place as before, having their Cannon placed at the end of the Cause-way; Colonel *Berry* and Major *Stone* advanced with the Horse to the Cause way, but the Enemy plied their Canon so hard, that the Horse could not Advance, but our Foot and Dragoons advanced on both sides, through the Bog, (the Enemy still keeping their Ground)

till

till at last they came up and seized their Cannon, and Killed their Canoneers, and then advanced towards the Body of their Men, that were drawn up a little above them: As soon as our Horse perceived their Canon were secured by our Foot, they advanced over the Cause-way, which the Enemies Horse perceiving, they, with the mounted Dragoons, wheeled, and fled towards *Wattle-Bridge*, deserting their Foot: Their Foot stood their Ground till our Men came among them; but then perceiving their own Horse and Dragoons fled, and ours coming up to them, they thought it no time to stay any longer, but turned their backs, and instead of going to the left-hand, where they had an open Country, fled all to the right, where they had a great Bog (which they ran through) for above a Mile, leading towards *Loghearn*; most of them throwing away their Arms into Turf-pits: Our Horse followed theirs in a String, over the narrow ways, from the place where the Enemy had planted their Cannon to *Wattle-Bridge*, and left a good Guard of Horse there, to secure the Pass. Our Horse kept all the Road between the Two places, that not one of their Foot could pass

paſs them: Our Foot in the mean time followed theirs, through the *Bog*, into a Wood near *Loghearn*, and gave Quarter to none but Officers; which the Enemy perceiving, and having no Courage to fight for their Lives, deſperately took the *Lough*, to the number of 500; and but one Man of them eſcaped drowning, or elſe was Killed coming out. Our Men continued all Night beating the Buſhes for them; and thus ended that days great Service: Whence we may reckon the ſafety of the *Proteſtants* in *Ireland*; *God* having given them the greateſt and moſt remarkable Victory over the *Iriſh*, that was obtained in this, or any former Age: They were reckoned 6000, and the *Proteſtants* not much above 2000; we killed that day, in the Morning and Afternoon, about 3000; took 400 Priſoners; and there were drowned in ſeveral places of *Loghearn*, as was computed, about 500. The *Iriſh* themſelves confeſs there were 3000 of their Men wanting, when thoſe that fled came to *Dublin*. We had in this Action but 20 Men Killed, and about 50 Wounded, whereof many Mortal.

Lieutenant General *Mac Carty*, after the Fight, when his Men were fled, he with

with about five or ſix Officers, went into a Wood near the place where the Canon were planted; and ſome ſmall time after came out of the Wood with thoſe that were with him, on Horſeback, and Fired his Piſtol at the Party that were guarding the Cannon. Our Men, when they came firſt from the Wood, thought them ſome of their own Party, (ſuppoſing all the Enemy fled) and never queſtioned them till *Mac-Carty* fired his Piſtol; and the 7 or 8 of the Soldiers fired their Muskets at him, ſhot his Horſe dead, and wounded him very ill in ſeveral places, and then to put him out of pain, one of the Soldiers clubbed his Musket to have knocked out his Brains, which one of thoſe that came with him from the Wood perceiving, called to the Soldier to hold his Hand, for it was their General *Mac-Carty*; at the hearing of which, Captain *Cooper* came up, and gave Lieutenant General *Mac-Carty*, and thoſe that were with him, Quarter, and that Night carried him to *Newtown-Butler*: and he being ask'd how he came ſo raſhly to hazzard his Life, when he might have gone off with his Horſe, when they made their eſcape, profeſt, That he found now the

Kingdom like to be loſt, his Army being the beſt (for their number) that K. *James* had, unleſs thoſe before *Derry*, who were then much broken; and that he came with a deſign to loſe his Life, and was ſorry that he miſſed of his End, being unwilling to out-live that day.

On *Sunday* Morning, *Auguſt* 4. Advice came to *Inniskilling*, that the Siege of *Derry* was raiſed, on *Thurſday* the firſt of *Auguſt* in the Morning, a little before day, and that the Army which lay before it, was marched paſt *Omagh*. Upon this Lieutenant *W. Charleton* was ſent, with about a Troop of detatched Horſe, to follow the *Iriſh* Army on their March towards *Charlemont*; who returned on *Monday*, and told us, That he had ſeen the Rear of them paſs by *Caſtle Crowfield*, within Three ſhort Miles of *Dunganon*, and ſo it was in vain to follow them.

And thus having defeated Lieutenant General *Mac-Carty*'s Party, taken him Priſoner, *Sarsfield* fled, and the Siege of *Derry* being raiſed, their Fears were now at an end, and for ſome time *Inniskilling* was at quiet, from all their Enemies; and the name of *Inniskilling* Men became a Terror to the *Iriſh*: They had nothing left

left to Imploy them, after this, but to take care to Regiment their Men, according to their Commiſſions Major General *Kirk* gave them.

Auguſt 7. Mr. *A. Hamilton* was ſent by the Officers at *Inniskilling*, to Major General *Kirk*, to Congratulate with him for his happy Succeſſes, in the Relief of *Derry*; the General receiv'd him very favourably, and ſent him back with Orders to Colonel *Woolſely*, to ſend him 700 Horſe and Dragoons, that he might March the Foot he had towards *Colrain*; and ſo towards Duke *Schomberg* (whom he had Advice was at Sea.) The *Inniskilling* Horſe marched before the Major General all the way, until his Party joyned Duke *Schomberg*, at *Carick-fergus*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Duke Schomberg, *with the Army, Embarks at* Highlake, *with Ninety Sail of Ships. Lands at* Bangor. *The Men lye on their Arms all Night. The Caſtle of* Antrim *Taken. The Enemy quits* Belfaſt. Carick-fergus *reſolves to make a reſolute Defence. The Duke in the Trenches. Batteries raiſed, and the Town Bombarded. Hot Firing on both ſides. Officers Killed in the Trenches. The Famous Engineer* Richards *carried out Wounded. The Town offers to Capitulate, and Surrenders upon Articles, after* 20 *days Siege. The Army Decamps, marches to* Newry; *on the approach of whom, the Duke of* Berwick *Burns and quits the Place. The Army Encamps on the Plains of* Dundalk.

ON *Thurſday* the 8*th* of *Auguſt*, 1689. Duke *Schomberg* Embark'd at *Highlake*, on Board the *Cleveland*-Yatch, about ſix in the Morning; the whole day was employ'd in getting the Forces on Board, and the next day they continued ſtill in the Road, the Wind *South S. Eaſt*, but often veering, the remainder of the Foot Em-

Embarqued: *Saturday*, about Three in the Afternoon, the Fleet weigh'd, but came to an Anchor in the ſame Road, lower down. *Sunday* the Fleet continued at Anchor, it being Calm; but on *Monday* about Four in the Afternoon, the Wind being at *S. S. E.* and *S. E.* the *Bonadventure*, Captain *Hobſon* Commander, Fir'd a Gun, and put our his light in the main Top-maſt Shrouds, That being the Signal for Sailing. The Fleet conſiſting of between 80 and 90 Sail: The Men of War were, the *Bonadventure*, *Antelope*, *James Gally*, *Princeſs Ann*, &c. (the whole Fleet being under Sail): About ſix a Clock, the *Bonadventure* put out a ſign on the Mizen-Shroud for all the Maſters to come on Board, where they receiv'd Orders to Sail directly for *Carick-fergus*; but in caſe of bad Weather, that they could not reach thither, then to Sail for *Longrea* in *Scotland*, and if they fell ſhort of that, to *Ramſy-Bay* in *Scotland*.

Tueſday the 13*th* at break of day, the Fleet were fairly up with the Mountain of *Dundium*, in the *North* of *Ireland*: About Three in the Afternoon (the Wind ſtill being at *South-Eaſt*) they came up the *Lough*, about a League and half from

Corick fergus: At four the Fleet came to an Anchor in *Bangor-Bay*; immediately the General put out a Jack-flag at the Mizzen-Piek, that being the Signal for Landing the Men: They Encamped in the fields, close to Shore-sides, and lay on their Arms all that Night: The next Morning the Rebels in *Carick-fergus* set fire to the *Scotch* and *Irish* Quarters, parts of the Town so called, which continued burning all that Night and the next day. On *Thursday* Lieutenant Colonel *Fielding*, with a Party of about 250 Men, went out to see what posture the Enemy about *Belfast* were in, and returned that Evening. *Thursday* the 16*th* a Party of Three hundred Fire-locks, Commanded by Lieut. Colonel *Caulfield*, marched on through *Belfast* (where Colonel *Wharton's* Regiment had posted themselves) and possest himself of the Town and Castle of *Antrim*, the Rebels marching out the Night before in great confusion, towards *Toom*, where a small Fort had been thrown up formerly to secure a pass that is there. *Tuesday* the 20*th* Lieutenant Colonel *Caulfield*, with 250 of his Party, returned to the Army, 50 remaining to secure the Town and Castle, Commanded by Captain *Ormsby*, and

and Lieutenant *Wallis*. On *Thurſday*, Seven Regiments of Foot Encamped almoſt round the Town of *Carick fergus*; that day was ſpent in Planting the Canon and Mortars, and in making ſome ſmall Trenches: The Town deſired a Parly, which, though granted, came to nothing, They requiring time to ſend to the late King, for leave to Surrender; this held for a ſhort while, after which the Cannons and Bombs were play'd very ſmartly againſt the Lord *Dunegal*'s Houſe (out of which they had Planted Two Guns, that did us ſome little damage) and againſt the *Half-Moon*, on the right of the Caſtle, our Soldiers mounted the Trenches with great Bravery, and having made their approaches near the Town, fired their ſmall Shot very thick, nor were the Enemy Idle, though we loſt very few Men, only a Captain Killed, and Lieutenant *Adams* Wounded in the Thigh (which proved Mortal,) our Army ſtill nearer approaching and Playing their Cannon, and throwing their Bombs and Carcaſſes in great numbers into the Town and Caſtle. *Thurſday* the 22. about 50 Sail of Ships came up the *Lough*, who had brought over four Regiments of Foot, and one of Horſe:

The

The day and night was ſpent in ſmart firing on both ſides, with the loſs of ſome few Officers and private Soldiers. *Friday* the 23. about Three a clock, the Town again defired a Parley, and would Surrender. The Duke allowing them to march out without ſtriping, and their hands in their Pockets, without being Plundred, which the Duke refuſed, and would agree to no leſs than the making them all Priſoners of War, during their Majeſties Pleaſure: The time of the Parley, Duke *Schomberg* went through the Trenches and viewed them, as alſo the Walls of the Caſtle. The Parley being over, the Duke gave Orders to the Engineers and Gunners to go on as Vigorouſly as poſſible they could; tho' before, the Duke had ordered them to ſpare the Caſtle: Our Batteries being only one on the *Windmil-Hill*, with Mortars, and another againſt the *North-Gate* of four Guns; the Duke ordered a very large Mortar to be planted on a new Battery, cloſe under the Walls, near the Lord *Dunegal's* Houſe, with a ſmall Field-piece, which did great Execution; our Canon, Mortars, and ſmall Shot, playing very furiouſly all the Night.

Satur-

Saturday the 24. At break of day the Town was all over covered with Duſt and Smoak, *&c.* and about Eight, ſome Houſes were flaming. Engineer *Richards* who came from *Derry*, was carried to *Belfaſt*, being Wounded in three ſeveral places, as he was in the Trenches. At Two a Clock this day came one Mr. *Spring* to the Duke, who made his eſcape over the Walls, and gave an account, That all the Soldiers lay continually on the Walls; ſo that the Bombs only afflicted the *Proteſtants* in the Town: And that *O Mac-Carty Moor*, and *Owen Mac-Carty* were the only Two that obſtructed the Surrendring of the Town. *Sunday* and *Munday* there was ſmart Firing on both ſides, and ſome Breaches made in the Walls. On *Tueſday*, being the 27. a White Flag was hung out. After the Ships, no leſs than our Army, had done them very great damage, they being moved in a Line againſt the Caſtle, and they Surrendred on condition to have their liberty to march to the next Garriſon. The next day the Army marched to *Belfaſt*, leaving Sir *H. Ingolsby*'s Regiment in Garriſon there.

On

On *Monday Sept.* 2. The whole Army march'd Two Miles beyond *Lisnegarvy.*

Tuesday 3. They Encamped near the Town of *Dramore*; and the same Night the Train of Artillery came up and joyned the Army.

Wednesday we Encamped on the side of a Hill, near the Town of *Lough-brickland*, in Two Lines, as at first.

Thursday the 5. The Army Encamped about a Mile short of the *Newry:* The night before, the Duke of *Berwick* left the Town, after having Burnt all but a few Houses. The next day the Army passed through the Town, and continued their March towards *Dundalk.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Duke Scomberg, *on the Burning of the* Newry, *ſends a Trumpet to the Duke of* Berwick. *The Enemy quit* Dundalk *without Burning it. Our Army Encamp on the Plains of* Dundalk. *The Enemy about* Ardee. *Colonel* Lloyd *Defeats* 5000 Iriſh *near* Slego, *Kills* 700, *and takes* 300 *Priſoners, with their Commander. A Conſpiracy of* French Papiſts *diſcovered in the* Engliſh *Camp. A Captain and Four others Hanged.* 150 *more ſent Priſoners to* England. *Colonel* Lloyd *with a Party of* Inniskilling-*Men, takes the Caſtle of* Dramnaſna *&* James-Town. *Great Mortality in the* Iriſh *Camp, of which* 15000 *Die. Duke* Schomberg's *Proclamation of Proviſions. The* Iriſh *March into Winter Quarters.* James-Town *quitted. The Fight at* Slego, *between Colonel* Lloyd, *a* French *Officer, and* Sarsfield. *The* Engliſh *Army Decamp, and go into Winter Quarters. The Actions of the* Newry, *between a Party of Colonel* Ingolsby's, *and* 1700 Iriſh. *Colonel* Cambon's *Action at* Charlemont.

THE Enemy having Burnt the greater part of the Town of *Newry*, before they

they quitted it, the General sent a Trumpeter (*Sept.* 6.) to the Duke of *Berwick*, who Commanded there, to let him know, *That if they went on to Burn in this Barbarous manner, he would not give any Quarter*; which Message had this Effect, That the *Irish* abandoned *Dundalk* without doing any harm to the Town, leaving behind a great deal of Provisions, which their fear and hast would not suffer them to carry away. The Army continued about *Dundalk* and the *Newry* for several days, waiting the coming of their Artillery, which coming up on the 16 Instant, and on the 17 and 18 we Encamped very advantagiously on the Plains about *Dundalk*; at the same time, the Enemy lay Intrench'd at *Ardee*, about 46000 Strong. After we were Encamped, our Army almost every day encreased with new Forces, either from *England* or *Scotland*, for several Weeks.

On the 25. The *Irish* Forces Quartered in and about *Connaught*, came with a design to surprise the Town of *Slego*, to the number of 5000 Horse and Foot, Commanded by Colonel *O Kelly*: Of which Colonel *Lloyd* having timely Intelligence, mustered up his *Inniskilling* Forces, making

in

in all about 1000 Horſe, Foot and Dragoons, with whom he was reſolved to Fight the Enemy; and having Poſted his Horſe very advantagiouſly, on a riſing Ground, and lined the Hedges with his Foot, in a Lane near the Town of *Boyle*, through which they were to Paſs: The Enemy were no ſooner come up, but our Men charged them with all the Vigour and Courage imaginable, and after a ſhort time put them to Flight, which Colonel *Lloyd* perceiving, took a circumference with his Horſe and Dragoons, and got into *Boyle* (through which the Enemy were to paſs) before them, where meeting with the Enemy, charged them in the Front with his Horſe, whil'ſt the Foot fell upon the Rear, that they killed 700 on the ſpot, and took 300 Priſoners, among which were Colonel *O Kelly*, their Commander, and 40 other Officers, a great number of Arms, 8000 Head of Cattle, *&c.* The News of this great Victory coming to His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg*, He ordered the Cannon to be Fired in all the *Engliſh* Quarters.

On the 28*th* A Treacherous Conſpiracy was diſcovered in our Camp, which was carried on by ſome *French Papiſts:* The

particulars of which was as followeth:

A Captain, in one of the *French* Regiments, being inform'd by one of his Soldiers, That four other Soldiers, and a Drummer, who were *Papists*, designed to go over to the *Irish* Army, he caused them to be seized, and found Letters about one of them to Monsieur *D' Avaux*, who being examined, declared he had the Letters from one *Du Plessy*, likewise a *Papist*, who now served as a private Soldier, in one of the *French* Regiments, tho' he had been formerly a Captain of Horse in *France*, from whence he was forced to retire, on the Account of a Murther he had committed there. *Du Plessy* being seized, upon his Examination confessed, That he had written to the late King, and to Monsieur *D' Avaux*, giving them an account, that there were divers *Papists* in the *French* Regiments, and promising to bring them over to the *Irish* Camp, upon condition he might have the Command of them, and his Pardon in *France*. He, and his five Accomplices were brought to a Tryal, where Sentence of Death passed upon them, and they were Executed accordingly. After which, the Three *French* Colonels made strict enquiry what *Papists* there

there were in their Regiments, and found about 150. who, by Order of the General, were secured, and sent Prisoners to *Carling ford*, and afterwards to *England*. Most of these had deserted the *French* Service this Summer, and passing to *Holland*, and thence to *England*, upon the Report, that Three *French* Regiments were levying here, had Listed themselves in the same; the Officers raising their Companies in so much haste, that they had not time to examine them very strictly.

On the 1st of *October* Colonel *Thomas Lloyd* being informed, That the *Irish* had put a Garrison of about 80 Men into *James-Town*, which is no inconsiderable Pass upon the River *Shannon*, he marched thither with the *Inniskilling* Men under his Command: Upon our approach they Fired very briskly upon us, though without doing us any other damage, than that one Man was Shot in his Leg, and a Horse Killed; Colonel *Lloyd* having lodged his Dragoons as near the Town, as he could conveniently do, Marched with the Horse towards a Pass upon the same River, called *Drumnasna*, Colonel *Mac Donel*'s House, which was immediately Surrendred to him, where he found Two

great Pantoons, which would have facilitated his going over the Water, to have Surrounded the Town. But about Twelve at Night, ſome *Proteſtants* came and gave him notice, That the Rebels had abandoned the place; whereupon he poſſeſſed himſelf of it, and afterwards returned with a conſiderable Booty.

October 10. Several *Iriſh* Deſerters came into our Camp, who gave us an account, That the late King *James* had loſt above Fifteen Thouſand of his Army ſince they had been Encamped about *Ardee*, that a very malignant *Fever* did rage in their Camp, with ſeveral other Diſtempers: About this time, a great deal of Rain fell for ſeveral days together, which occaſioned ſuch great quantities of ſtanding Water, that great numbers, both of Officers and Soldiers, dyed in the *Engliſh* Camp, but not near ſo many as dyed in the *Iriſh*. His Grace the Duke of *Schomberg* being Informed, That notwithſtanding there was ſo great a Plenty in our Camp, of almoſt all ſorts of Proviſions, yet the Sutlers, and other Country People that attended the Camp, extorted extravagant Rates from the Soldiers in the Army; He cauſed a Proclamation to be Pub-

Publiſhed, limiting the Prizes of all ſorts of Proviſions to a certain moderate Rate.

On the 1ſt of *November* the *Iriſh* Army decamped, and March'd into Winter-Quarters, having lain Encamped about *Ardee*, ever ſince the 10th of *September*, without attempting to force our Camp, notwithſtanding they were near double the number.

November 4. Advice came to *James-Town*, That Colonel *Sarsfield*, with a detached Body of Five Thouſand choice Men out of the *Iriſh* Army, and joyned with Two Thouſand of the *Connaught* Forces, was coming to Attack that place; on which the Garriſon, not finding themſelves able to engage with ſo great numbers as the *Iriſh* were, retreated thence to *Sligoe*; Killing, in their Retreat, 45 of the *Iriſh*, with the loſs of Nine of their own Party: *Sarsfield*, with his Army, the next day, came before the Town of *Sligoe*, whereupon Colonel *Ruſſel*, with the Horſe under his Command (apprehending *Sarsfield*'s Party to be too ſtrong for them) retreated to *Belliſhannon*, adviſing the Foot alſo to quit the Town: But one Monſieur *De St. Sauvem*, who Commanded about Two Hundred Foot,

moſt Granadeers, and Colonel *Lloyd* with the *Inniskilling* Foot, bravely ſtood to it, reſolving to Fight the Enemy; and upon their approaching the Town, the *French* Captain, with his Men, went and took a Paſs not far from the Town, which he maintained againſt all *Sarsfield's* force, till all their Ammunition was ſpent; the Monſieur himſelf, an excellent Markſman, often firing in the Head of them; after which, he and his Men Retreated to the Town, with no great loſs, and defended themſelves with their Bionets in their Muſquets, till they took Poſſeſſion of the Two Forts beyond the Town. The *French* Captain and his Party poſſeſſing the lower Fort; and *Lloyd*, with the *Inniskilling* Men, went to the upper Fort; from whence *Lloyd* that Night went towards *Inniskilling*, falling on the *Iriſh* in a Paſs which he was to go over, and Killing Two hundred, loſing but Twenty five himſelf: The *French*, in their Retreat, carried Fire and Proviſions into the Fort, wherein they found three Barrels of Powder, with which they defended themſelves bravely for three days; and on the Third, at Night, the *Iriſh* lying ſecure in the Town, they Sallied from the Fort, on the *Iriſh*, killed

killed about One hundred and Twenty, and drove the reſt out of the Town; which account being brought to Duke *Schonberg*, he diſpatched away all the *Inniskilling* Horſe and Dragoons, with Two Regiments of Foot; but before they could arrive, the Town was preſſed on by *Sarsfield*'s whole Army, with ſo great Vigour, that they were forced to quit it in the Night, and made an handſome Retreat to *Inniskilling*.

Novemb. 8. Our Army began to Decamp, Ten Regiments marched away laſt Night, and the reſt followed this day; and His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg* marched away to *Liſnegarvy*, and from thence to *Lisburne*. Our Army lay Encamped from the 16*th* of *September*, to the 18*th* of *November*, on the Plains of *Dundalk*; during which time, little of Action happened between the Two Armies, but Skirmiſhes with the Out-Scouts, occaſioned chiefly by our want of Horſe, and the Cowardiſe of the late King *James* and his Army, that they durſt not make any attempt on our Camp, notwithſtanding their Army conſiſted of near double our number.

On the 24*th* of *November* a Detached Party

Party of ſelect *Iriſh* came about break of day to *Newry-Bridge*, before they were perceived: The Two Centinels that were placed there, having twice diſcharged their Muskets, were killed on the Spot, and the Enemy got into the Town; but, after an hours diſpute, were beaten out again, by a ſmall Party of Colonel *Ingolsby*'s Regiment; in this occaſion we loſt 2 Capt. 6 or 7 private Soldiers, and a Lieutenant and an Enſign were Wounded. About Ten a Clock of the ſame day the *Iriſh* return'd, and got over the Bridge a ſecond time; but our Men receiv'd them ſo warmly, that they ſoon return'd in great confuſion, leaving Twelve of their Company Slain on the Bridge, with Two or Three Officers, whom they drag'd away with them; and in this laſt Action we had only Two Men Wounded: The Courage and Bravery of the *Engliſh* is rendred extreamly remarkable, by the vaſt inequality of theſe Two Parties; the Enemy being Seventeen Hundred Strong, Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons.

On the 26*th* of *November*, Colonel *Cambon* going to take a view of the Caſtle and Garriſon of *Charlemont*, took with him a ſmall Party, conſiſting of Sixty of

Colo,

Colonel *Leviſton*'s Regiment of Dragoons, who coming within Two Miles of the Place were diſcovered by the Enemies advanced Sentinels; the Garriſon took the Alarm, and when our Men came to the Hill, from whence they might view the place, they found all the Hedges and Buſhes lined; whereupon the Dragoons alighted, and beat the Rebels from their Poſt; how many were Killed or Wounded as they ran over the Bog was not certainly known, but the Dragoons had a fair Mark at 300 of them, as they run to the Town. Our Men found Eight or Nine Dead on the place, among the Hedges.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

The Iriſh *Defeated at the* Newry, *by Brigadeer* Steward, 30 *Killed, and* 7 *Taken Priſoners. Colonel* Wolſely *takes* Belturbet. *Lady* Newcomens *Houſe Surrendred. Duke* Schonberg *views* Charlemont, *and takes Booty under the Walls. Colonel* Berry, *and* St. John *takes great Plunder. Duke* Sconberg's *Proclamation againſt Curſing and Swearing. Duke* Sconberg *with a Party goes to* Dundalk. *Colonel* Woolſely *defeats the Duke of* Berwick *at* Cavan, *kills* 300, *takes great number of Officers Priſoners, and* 200 *Common Soldiers. Brigadeer* Nugent *Mortally Wounded. Four Thouſand pound in Braſs-Money taken from the Rebels. Sir* John Laneer *takes* Bedloe-*Caſtle. Prince of* Wirtenburgh *and the* Danes, *Land at* Belfaſt. *The Famous Action of Monſieur* Callimate *at* Charlemont. 5000 French *Land at* Kinſale. *Colonel* Hamilton's *Tryal at* Lisburn, *for the Eſcape of General* Mac-Carty. *The Famous Action of Sir* Cloudſly Shovel *at* Dublin-*Bay.*

NOv. 29. Brigadeer General *Steward* receiving Intelligence by ſome *Iriſh* Deſer-

Deſerters, That the Rebels Quartered in *Dundalk*, had formed a Deſign, to ſurpriſe the Town and Paſs of the *Newry*, particularly by the Earl of *Antrim*'s Regiment Quartered there. He immediately drew out what Horſe and Foot the little time would permit, which exceeded not in all above Two Hundred and Fifty Men, and went in Perſon at the Head of them, and drew them up on a very advantagious Ground near the Paſs, juſt as the Enemy came up; and our Party Attackt them ſo vigorouſly, that they ſoon put the Enemy to the Rout, Killing 30 on the Spot, and taking Seventeen Priſoners, among which were Five Officers: He likewiſe took ſome hundred Head of Cattle, and ſmall Garrons. And had our Party been larger, the General was reſolved to have marched to *Dundalk*.

Decemb. 4. Colonel *Wolſely* marched out with a ſmall Party of the *Inniskilling* Forces in the Night to *Belturbet*, and taking the Garriſon at a ſurpriſe, upon the firſt Summons they yielded, to be conducted to the next Garriſon. About the ſame time, a conſiderable Party of the *Iriſh* Forces had Attacked the Houſe of the Lady *Newcomen*, in the County of *Longford*, which

which she defended very Bravely, with the assistance of Two hundred of her *British* Tenants, that she had got into her House; neither could they take it for some time, tho' they had made several vigorous Attacks upon it, (it being above 20 Miles from any *English* Garrison) until they had brought some of their Field-Pieces and Bombs against it; yet such was the Gallantry and Resolution of the Lady, wherewith she maintained the Place, even after the arrival of these Warlike Engines, that she forced the Enemy to give very advantagious and honourable Terms; namely, That her Ladyship and Domestick Servants should continue in the House as formerly, the Garrison having free liberty to March with their Arms, Bag and Baggage to *Lisnegarvy*.

On the 12*th* of *December* His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg* went, with a small Party, to view the situation of *Charlemont*, and took from under the Walls of the place, fifty Horses, forty Cows, and about the like number of Sheep, without the least opposition from the Rebels in Garrison, except the firing of the Canon, which did us no harm. Our Forces at this time began to be in a very good condition; and

and moſt of the Soldiers that were Sick in the Hoſpital, began now to be very well recovered, and gone to their Quarters, but we had it confirmed among us, from all hands, that there ſtill continued a great Mortality among the *Iriſh* Army.

On the 1*ſt* of *January*, Lieut. Colonel *Berry* went out with a detached Party from *Clownifh*, and after having ranged for ſome time, without being able to diſcover any Enemy, he returned with the Plunder of Fifteen Hundred Cows, beſides Sheep and Garrons, or ſmall Horſes; and ſome time after, another Party, which Colonel *Saint John's* ſent out from *Armagh*, brought back Sixty Horſes, and an Hundred and fifty Sheep.

January 8. About this time Parties went out from ſeveral of our Garriſons, and made Excurſions into the Enemies Quarters, and brought away ſeveral Thouſand Head of black Cattle, Sheep, and ſmall Horſes or Garrons.

Complaint being made to His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg* at *Lisburne*, of ſome

Irregularities of our Army, particularly, the too frequent use of Cursing and Swearing; His Grace immediately ordered the following Proclamation to be Published, Entituled,

A Proclamation by *Frederick*, Duke of *Schonberg*, Lord General of all Their Majesties Forces, *&c.*

WHereas the Horrid and Detestable Crimes of Prophane Cursing, Swearing, and taking Gods Holy Name in vain, being Sins of much Guilt and little Temptation, have, by all Nations and People, and that in all Ages, been punished with sharp and severe Penalties, as great and grievous Sins: And we, to our great Grief and Trouble, taking notice of the too frequent practice of these Sins, by several under Our Command; and that some have arrived to that height of Impiety, that they are heard more frequently to invoke God to Damn them, than to Save them; and this notwithstanding the heavy and

and dreadful Judgments of God upon us, at this very time, for these and our other Sins, and notwithstanding the Penalties enjoyned by Their Majesties Articles of War on these Offenders; And we justly fearing that Their Majesties Army may be more prejudiced by these Sins, than advantaged by the Conduct and Courage of those Guilty of them, do think fit, strictly to Charge and Command all Officers and Soldiers under Our Command That they, and every of them, from hence-forward do forbear all vain Cursing, Swearing, and taking God's Holy Name in vain, under the Penalties enjoyned by the aforesaid Articles, and Our further Displeasure: And that all Officers take particular care to put the said Articles of War in execution, on all under their respective Commands, guilty of the said Offences, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost Peril.

Given at Our Head Quarters at *Lisburn*, the 18*th of* January, 1689. in the First Year of Their Majesties Reign.

Signed *SCHONBERG.*

On the 25*th* of *January*, His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg* ſet out from *Lisburn*, to viſit our Forces in the Frontier Garriſons, and gave the neceſſary Orders, and returned again on the 30*th*.

On *Feb.* 6. A great number of Victuallers arrived at *Belfaſt*, and brought us an account, that the *Daniſh* Forces were on their March, in order to their being Embarked for this Kingdom.

Feb. 12. His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg*, our General, having advice brought him to *Lisburn*, That the Enemy were in motion about *Dundalk*, he drew ſome Troops together, and Marched himſelf with them to *Dramore*; but Sir *John Lanier* and Colonel *La Melioner*, who were ſent before with a Party, and went as far as *Carlingford*, returned with an account that there were only Three Regiments at *Dundalk*, neither that Garriſon nor *Dreghedagh* having receiv'd any reinforcements, the Troops were countermanded, except a Detachment of 500 Horſe and Dragoons, and as many Foot, which was ſent under the Command of Sir *John Lanier*, towards *Dun-*

Dundalk, who had afterwards divers ſucceſsful Skirmiſhes with the Enemy.

On the 13*th* His Grace returned to *Lisburne*, where he receiv'd the following Account, by Letters from Colonel *Wolſely*, Dated at *Belturbet*, the 12*th*, as followeth:

'I ſend your Grace this Expreſs, to give 'you an account of the Fight we had Ye'ſterday with the Enemy at *Cavan*: On '*Monday*, at Four in the Afternoon, I 'marched from *Belturbet* with a Detach'ment of 700 Foot, and 300 Horſe and 'Dragoons: We paſſed the River at 12 'at Night, Two Miles above *Callihays*, 'where were Two of the Enemies Scouts; 'The Signal of our Motion was given, by 'Firing ſeveral Muſquets down the River, 'and making a great Fire upon a high Hill. 'I had carried my Men all over about one 'a Clock, and intended to have been at '*Cavan* about an hour before day, but 'the Ways were ſo bad, and defiles ſo 'many, that we got not thither till half 'an hour after day-break, where we found 'the Duke of *Berwick*, (which I did not

'expect) who arrived there the Night be-
'fore with 2500 Men, which, with the
'Garriſon, made a Body of 4000 Men,
'all drawn up in good order before the
'Town, and near the Fort; ſo ſoon as I
'had diſpoſed of my Men as the Ground
'would give me leave, I charged them,
'and after an hours diſpute, we beat them
'out of the Field. The Duke of *Berwick*
'had his Horſe ſhot. Colonel *O Rely*,
'Governor of *Cavan*, killed on the place,
'with two Lieutenant Colonels, the one a
'*French-man*, the other an *Iriſh-man*,
'whoſe Name was *Goughagan*, a Man in
'great Eſteem with them; but moſt of
'our Men fell preſently upon the Plunder,
'both in the Field and in the Town, ſo
'that we were in the greateſt confuſion
'imaginable, which the Enemy ſeeing
'from the Fort, made a very ſtrong Sal-
'ly upon us, and came on ſo briskly that
'I thought all had been loſt: I went with
'all the ſpeed I could to a place, where
'I had poſted ſome Detatchments of Foot
'at the beginning of the Fight, who had
'not been engaged at all, and I found
'them all there, being about 250; with
'theſe, and about 80 Horſe and Dragoons,
'I

'I oppoſed the Enemy, who I judged to 'be about 1500: At the ſame time, ſee-'ing it impoſſible to get our Men out of 'the Town, I ſent a Party of Horſe with 'Orders to Burn it, which was im-'mediately done, and ſo the Soldiers were 'forced to quit it, and having joyned 'thoſe that were Fighting, we drove the 'Enemy like Sheep into the Fort, which 'being a ſtrong Place, and full of Men, 'and our Men being extreamly fatiegued, 'I did not think fit to Attack it. It was 'a very unfortunate force, which the 'Soldiers, falling to Plunder, put upon 'me, to Burn the Town, for there was 'in it as much Proviſion as would have 'ſerved this Garriſon ſix Months: All the 'Houſes were full of Bread, Meal, and 'Wheat, and a vaſt quantity of Oats and 'Beans.

'The Priſoners give me this Account; 'That the Duke of *Berwick* was to 'Command, at *Cavan*, a Body of Ten 'Thouſand Men, which were to be made 'up by Detachments out of the whole 'Army: The firſt place he was to At-'tack was this, which was to have been 'done this day, and theſe were the For-

'ces,

'ces your Grace had ſo frequent Intel-
'ligence of; but I ſuppoſe the Neck of
'this Deſign is broke, we having deſtroy-
'ed all their Proviſions both for Men
'and Horſe; and what I believe is as
'great a loſs to them, we have blown
'up all their Ammunition which was
'lodged in the Town: So ſoon as my
'Men have refreſhed themſelves, I will
'have another Bout with them for the
'Fort, which I believe they will quit of
'themſelves, for they have no Proviſions
'or cover for their Men, now the Town
'is deſtroyed. We have loſt about
'Twenty Men; my Major *Traherne*,
'Captain *Armſtrong*, and Captain *Mayo*,
'with Captain *La Maugere*, a *French* Re-
'formed Officer, were killed, and Cap-
'tain *Blood* an Ingineer ſhot in the ſide:
'Of the Enemy, Three Hundred were
'killed; and four Captains, five Lieu-
'tenants, two Enſigns, and a Quarter-
'Maſter, with Two Hundred Men taken
'Priſoners. Our Men ſhewed in this
'(as in former occaſions) a very great
'forwardneſs to Engage the Enemy, not-
'withſtanding the inequality of their
'Number, and gave new proofs of their
'Cou-

'Courage and Bravery; and particularly 'Major General *Kirk*'s Men.

'The Eight *French* Officers your Grace 'ſent hither, likewiſe behaved them-'ſelves very well.'

This day, being *February* the 16*th*, His Grace received another Expreſs from Colonel *Wolſely*, with the following Account, Written at *Belturbet* the 14*th* Inſtant.

'Since I Writ my laſt, a Gentleman 'is come in here from the County of '*Weſtmeath*, who tells me, he ſaw, after 'the Fight at *Cavan*, great numbers of 'Soldiers, all without Arms, having 'thrown them away in their flight ſo 'that the Road and Ditches were filled 'with them: That he ſaw likewiſe a 'great many Wounded Men, among 'whom were ſeveral Officers: That 'Brigadeer General *Nugent* was Mor-'tally Wounded: And that the *Iriſh* own 'the loſs of Three Hundred Men, and 'of Fourteen Commiſſion Officers killed 'upon the Place. We have taken from 'the Enemy 4000 pound in Braſs Mo-'ney.

Feb-

February 17. Twelve Officers, *French* and *Irish*, that were Taken at the Battle at *Cavan*, were brought Priſoners to the Caſtle of *Carick-fergus*.

February 20. Sir *John Lanier*, with his Party at the *Newry*, marched from thence to *Dundalk*; and paſſing by *Bedloe*-Caſtle, in which there was an Enſign, with Thirty Four Men, Colonel *Leviſon's* Dragoons immediately Stormed it, Killed Ten of the Rebels, and took the reſt Priſoners, and Burnt the Caſtle, in which there was a great deal of Proviſions: Then they advanced to the back of the Town of *Dundalk*; Brigadeer *Steward* marching at the ſame time with the Foot, to the other ſide of the Town, and Burnt about Twenty Houſes; the Garriſon keeping cloſe with their Intrenchments: After which they returned to *Newry*, with a Booty of a Thouſand Cows, and Two Hundred Garoons, having had a *French* Lieutenant Killed, and five Dragoons Wounded.

March 6. Four Hundred *Danes* Landed at *Belfaſt*, and the next day, the Prince

Prince of *Wirtenburgh*, their General, Landed with many more: On which, His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg*, went from *Lisburne* to take a View of the *Daniſh* Forces, and gave Orders for their ſeveral Quarters in particular Towns.

The Regiment of *Callimote* being poſted this Winter along the River called *Black-Water*, and near *Lough-Neagh*; they greatly ſtreightned the Garriſon of *Charlemont*, on that ſide, and hindred their having any Correſpondence with the County of *Tyrone*.

On the 8*th* of *March* Colonel *La Callimote* poſſeſſed himſelf of a ſmall Village within a Mile of *Charlemont*. The Enemy, upon notice of it, came out with 300 Men to Attack us; but though we had not had time to Intrench our ſelves, yet we repulſed them with the loſs of Three Men on their ſide, and one wounded on ours. We were employed the next day, and the following, in caſting up ſome little Works, and in obſerving the Avenues of the Place, and the Enemies Out-Poſts on both ſides the River, which

which we obliged them to abandon, giving them every Night new Alarms.

On the 12th Instant, about Nine at Night, Colonel *Callimote* marched with a Party of his Regiment, and a small Detachment of Colonel *Saint John's*, making in all about Eighty Soldiers and Twenty Officers, whom he caused to Embark at a place called *Dery-Gally*, in Three large Boats. Being come within half a Mile of *Charlemont* he Landed his Men, and leaving a Guard with the Boats, marched to the Town, and though they were discovered at a good distance, by the light of the Moon, yet they passed the Ditch, and made themselves Masters of the Main-Guard. Our Men divided themselves into Two Parties, the one marched towards the Gate of the Castle, to hinder the Rebels from Sallying out, and the other Attackt a Redoubt, lately Built within Thirty Paces of the Counterscarp to cover their Bridge, which might contain Thirty Men, and had now in it fifteen with a Serjeant, and after some little Resistance, entred the same, killing Six, and taking the rest Prisoners.

Mon-

Monſieur *de la Borde*, Major to *La Callimote*, with Thirty Men, took another Redoubt, and we Plundered and Burnt the Houſes, as far as the Gate of *Armagh*, which the Enemy had abandoned. After this, the day coming on, Collonel *Callimote* retired with his Party, with Drums Beating, and Colours Flying, by the Cauſey that leads to *Black-Water* Town. The whole Action was carried on with a great deal of Vigour and Conduct: The Rebels loſt above Fifty Men, killed and taken Priſoners: On our ſide, Major *La Borde* was Killed, with a Carthage Shot, from the laſt Cannon that was Fired; and Lieutenant Collonel *Belcaſſel*, and Captain *Le Rapin* were Wounded; the firſt in the Head, and the other in the Thigh; and beſides theſe, we had but one Man Killed and Five or Six Wounded. There were then about 450 Men.

March 14th. Five thouſand French Foot Landed at the Port of *Kinſale*, with two Generals, the Count *de Lauzun*, and the Marqueſs *de Lery*; in Exchange for theſe, the late King *James* ſent his Brother *Lewis*, ſome time after, Five Thou-

ſand *Iriſh*, under the Command of Gen. *Mac-Carty*.

March 15. Colonel *Guſtavus Hamilton*, was brought to his Tryal, for the Eſcape of Major General *Mac-Carty* from *Inniskilling*, he being Governour of the Town, when the General Eſcaped in the beginning of *January* laſt. The Collonel had often urged for a Tryal, but was delayed above Two months, partly for want of Field-Officers, who were the only Perſons that could try him, they being Commanded to their Poſts upon the Alarms we had from *Cavan*, and *Dundalk*. The Court being ſate, Major General *Lanier* Preſident, the Judge Advocate, Sir *John Topham*, laid the Charge againſt him, which having fully done, the Court demanded of the Collonel what he had to offer for himſelf: Upon this the Collonel produced a Letter from his Superior Officer, wherein he commanded him to take *Moncaſhells* Parol for his Behaviour. Upon this the Court ſaid, he need ſay no more, for the Letter he produced ſpoke enough to ſhow his Innocency.

The Preſident acquainted the Duke of *Schonberg* with it, who ſent for Mol. *Hammilton*

Hamilton, and told him, *He was ſorry for what trouble was given him, but that what was done, was to ſatisfie others more than himſelf, of his Innocency.*

March 23th. At Night Collonel *Wolſeley* ſent a Party of 200 Men, to fetch in ſome Cattle, for the uſe of his Garriſon at *Belturbet*; who leaving *Cavan* on the right Hand, went Three Miles beyond it, and brought away 1000 Head of Cattle; but as they were returning back by the River, by which they came, they found 400 of the Enemy drawn up in Battalia to hinder their Paſſage, but our Men having put themſelves in a Poſture, Attack'd them with that Courage and Reſolution, that they ſoon put them to the Rout, Killed Forty, and took Eight Priſoners, and Purſued the reſt to the very Gates of *Belinicargate*,

April 6th. Collonel *Wolſely* this Evening Marched from *Belturbet*, with 700 Men, drawn out of the Regiments of *Kirk*, *Earle Gravan*, and the *Inniskilling* Troops; and having ordered half of them to make an Incurſion towards *Finag*, under the command of Lieutenant Collonel *Tretchtoune*, he advanced with the reſt to Attack the Caſtle of *Kil-*

Ishandra, (Situated about Seven Miles from *Belturbet*, the like distance from *Cavan*, and Nine from *Finag*) where he arived the 7*th*. about break of Day, and by the help of some Hedges and Ditches, brought all his Men within Musket-shot of the Castle, and fixed a Miner to the Wall: The Mine was fixed, and ready to Play by Ten the next Morning, when Collonel *Wolsely* sent to Summon the Garrison; who thereupon sent out an Officer to Treat, and about two Hours after, the Conditions were agreed upon, which were, that the Garrison should March out with their Arms and Baggage: And accordingly the Castle-Gate was delivered up about Noon, and the Garison, Commanded by one Captain *Marchey*, Marched out an Hour after, being 160 Detached Men, out of several Regiments, and were Guarded to *Cavan*: In this Action, we lost Three Men, and had Five wounded; and 100 Men were put into the Castle, which is a Post of very good consideration to us, it opening a free passage into *Connaught*, and to all that part of *Leinster*, that lyes on the *Shannon*. After this, Collonel *Wolsely* returned to *Belturbet*; whither the General sent a Battalion

talion of *Danes* to reinforce him, with Orders to enter upon new Action.

On the 8*th.* Collonel *Cutts*, and Collonel *Babingtons* Regiments, with the laſt Regiment of *Daniſh* Horſe, and Recruits for the other Regiments arrived at *Belfaſt*.

On the 10*th.* Collonel *Tiffin*, Governour of *Belliſhannon*, ſent out a Party conſiſting of 200 Firelocks of his own Regiment, and 20 Dragoons, Commanded by his Lieut. Collonel, with Orders to March within two Miles of *Sligo*, where the Enemy kept the Caſtle; they arrived there before Day, brought away 400 Cows, 150 Sheep, 80 Goats, and 60 Horſes; the Enemy having taken the Allarm, purſu'd them with two Troops of Horſe, one of Dragoons, and three Companies of Foot, and overtook them within eight Miles of *Belliſhannon*, on which our Forces putting themſelves in the beſt Poſture of Defence, the ſhort time would permit, Attacked the Enemy with great bravery; and after leſs than half an Hours diſpute, put them to the Rout, killing a Captain, and 16 Souldiers; after which, they brought their Booty clear off.

CHAP IX.

Sir Cloveſly Shovel *Arrives at* Belfaſt *with Money, Armes, and Ammunition for the Army. The Famous Action of Sir* Cloveſly Shovel *at the* Bay *of* Dublin *related.* Charlemont *Releived in the Night by Five Hundred* Iriſh. *The Gariſon of* Charlemont *Surprized by an Ambuſcade in the Night. The Governeur of* Charlemont *demands a Parly, and Surrenders* May 13th. *the Articles of Capitulation. the Duke views the Situation of* Charlemont *and the Garriſon as they March out.* May 15th. *Collonel* Wolſely *with Twelve Hundred Men Beſieges* Bellingarny, *raiſes Works againſt it, and beats the Enemy from their Out Works. Preparations to Storm the Place. The Gariſon hang out a White Flag, and after Capitulates. The number Killed and Wounded in the Siege.*

APRIL 12th. Sir *Cloveſly Shovel* in the *Monk*, with ſeveral other Ships under his Command, Arrived at *Belfaſt*, with Men, Arms, and Amunition, and a conſiderable Sum of Money, to Pay the Army. There being a great many ſmall Veſſels

Veſſels in the River of *Dublin* Laden with Hides, Tallow, Frize and other Goods belonging to the *Proteſtants* of that City, and Forced from them, in order to be ſent for *France*; of which Sir *Cloueſly Shovel* in the *Monk*, having Intelligence of it, the 18th. of *April* in the Morning, as he was returning from *Belfaſt*, he ſtood into the Bay, with ſeveral Veſſels in his Company, and ſaw a Ship a Mile within the Bar, at a place called *Polebege*, and being come to an Anchor, Sir *Cloveſly Shovel* went on Board the *Monmouth* Yacht; and at a little more than half Flood, the Wind being Northerly with the ſaid Yatch, Two Men of War Hoys, a Ketch, and the Pinnaces went over the Bar, upon which the Ship beforementioned, removed above a Mile higher, up to *Salmon*-Pool, and there run a-ground, within Shot of a French Man of War, of Twelve Guns, and Two or Three *Engliſh* Ships that lay a-ground, filled with Souldiers who kept Firing at us: We followed, and attack'd her, and after ſome diſpute, Sir *Cloveſly Shovel* made a Signal for the Fire Ship to come in, which when the Enemy perceive they forſook the Ship, and got away

away in their Boats; we went on Board, and got out an Anchor, and by heaving some of her things overboard, brought her off. In turning out, the Wind vearing out of the Sea, one of our Hoys ran aground, and we could not get her off, before the Water fell away from her; therefore our Men all lay by her, and got her Anchor out ready to heave off next High Water; at Low Water, the Hoy was on dry Ground, and many Thousand People came upon the Sands, where was likewise the Late King *James*: We lay in our Boats Armed, and Two Protestants, among many others that were running about the Sands, at length got to us. The Guards to shew their briskness, advanced towards us, and among the rest, a French man came Riding to the Water side, and called us in *English*, as well as he could, a great many hard Names, and Fired his Pistols; we Shot his Horse, and Rowed a Shore: the French Man slipt his Legs out of his Boots, and ran away, but the Sailers went a shore, and unrigged his Horse.

The Ship we took was the *Pelican*, the biggest of the two *Scotch* Frigats taken last Summer; she had twenty Guns, and above

above forty Men; three or four we found dead on the Deck, and one wounded; as alſo a *Spaniard* and an *Engliſh* man, who were forced aboard: They informed Sir *Cloudſly*, that twelve Men were killed, and that ſeveral that went on Shoar were wounded; and that this Frigat lay there to be Convoy to the Veſſels that were Laden with the *Proteſtants* Goods, that the late King *James* was ſending for *France*. This was one of his beſt Men of War. Captain *Wright*, Commander of the *Monmouth* Yacht, was very ſerviceable; for beſides his carrying the Fleet in, he behaved himſelf very well in the Action, as did all the Officers and Sailors in General, who ſhewed an extraordinary forwardneſs to Engage; and the chief Officers of all the Ships deſired to go in their Boats, expreſſing in this occaſion a great Zeal for Their Majeſties Service.

On the 22*th*. of *April*, in the Night, a Party of between four and five hundred of the Rebels, having paſſed the Boggs, which were then in many places dry, got into *Charlemont*, with ſome few Horſes laden with Proviſions. The Sieur *Daveſeant*, Lieutenant Collonel to the Regiment

Regiment of *Cambon*, having notice thereof, and that the Enemy were ſpeedily to return to *Caſtle-Blany*, laid part of the ſaid Regiment in Ambuſh, divided into three Parties, under the Command of the Sieur *Vebron*, who acted as Major, Captain *Moutant*, and Captain la *Charroy*. The firſt and ſecond Night the Enemy did not appear, but the third they came out, and happened to fall into the leaſt of our Parties, which was but of forty Men. Captain la *Charroy* who Commanded them, perceiving the Enemy, let their Van Guard paſs by, and then ordered his Men to Fire on the main Party, of whom eight, with an Officer were killed, and the reſt fled in great Confuſion towards *Charlemont*, leaving behind them 110 Muſquets, 6 Halbards, 5 Drums, and 60 Hats. So ſoon as 'twas Day, our Men were reinforced by the other Parties, and we found the Enemy (who had rallied) drawn up on a Hill, about a Mile and a half from the Town; they no ſooner ſaw us, but fled again towards *Charlemont*, and our Men purſued them as far as the Counterſcarp, and took five Priſoners, and ſeven Horſes, not having loſt one Man on our ſide.

The

The ſame Night another Party of the Enemy made a Sally upon an Out-Guard, belonging to la *Callimote*'s Quarters, of about 40 Men, who retired to a place where were Poſted 60 Men of Collonel *Cutt*'s Regiment, and then ma[de] head againſt the Enemy, beat them back to the Town, killed 9, and took [...] beſides divers Wounded, [...]y carried off. On our ſide 3 [...]led, and 4 or 5 wounded. An [...]t of theſe Actions being ſent to the [...]eral, he immediately ordered two more Regiments of Foot to march forthwith and reinforce the Blockade of *Charlemont*, in order to keep in the 500 Men that came with the Relief, which did quickly ſtreighten the Garriſon, by ſpending their Proviſions, ſo that in a few days time they were reduced to great extremity, and on the 11*th.* of *May* the Governour of *Charlemont* demanded a Parley, which being granted, with leave to ſend to the General, the Lieutenant-Governour, and a Collonel, went to *Lisburn*, with Orders from that Garriſon, on the 12*th*; and the ſame day the Articles were agreed upon for the Surrender of that place, as followeth; That all the Garriſon,

Garriſon, *viz.* the Governour, Officers, Soldiers, Gunners, and all other Inhabitants, (the Deſerters who run from us ſince the firſt day of *September* laſt, only excepted,) and all other Perſons in the ſaid Garriſon ſhall have their Lives ſecured, and march out with their Arms, Bag and Baggage, Drums Beating, Colours Flying, Match lighted, Bullets in their mouths, each Officer and Soldier 12 Charges of Powder, with Match and Ball proportionable, and their Horſes, without any moleſtation in their Perſons and Goods now in their Poſſeſſion, (not belonging to the Stores) upon any pretence whatſoever.

That the ſaid Garriſon may march the neareſt way to *Dundalk*, and not be compelled to march above 8 or 9 Miles a Day.

That all ſick and wounded Officers, and other Perſons that are not able to march at preſent, may remain within the ſaid Garriſon till they are able to march, and then to have a Paſs to go to the next *Iriſh* Garriſon.

That none of the Army under His Graces Command, ſhall enter the ſaid Fort, except ſuch who are appointed by him

him to take poſſeſſion of the ſame, 'till the Garriſon be marched clear out of the Gates.

That there ſhall be a ſufficient Convoy appointed for the ſaid Garriſon to conduct them to the place before-mentioned.

That they ſhall deliver fully and wholly, without any imbezlement or diminution, all the Stores belonging to the ſaid Fort; and that an Officer ſhall be immediately admitted to take an account of the ſame.

That the Fort ſhall be put into the Poſſeſſion of ſuch Forces, as his Grace ſhall think fit, at eight of the Clock on *Wedneſday*, being the fourteenth day of *May*; at which Hour the ſaid Garriſon ſhall march out, and an Hour before the outward Gate ſhall be delivered to ſuch Forces as his Grace ſhall appoint; in caſe a ſupply of one Months Proviſions for eight Hundred Men be not brought into the Gariſon for their Relief, between the ſigning hereof, and the ſaid time.

That the above-mentioned Articles ſhall be inviolably performed on both ſides, without any Equivocation, Mental

Reſervation, or Fraud whatſoever, according to true intent and meaning thereof.

Laſtly, That all Acts of Hoſtility ſhall ceaſe between the ſaid Gariſon and Army, ſo ſoon as notice can be given on both ſides.

In purſuance of this Capitulation, the Governour *Teage o Regan*, and the Gariſon (who had almoſt conſumed all their Proviſions) marched out on the 14*th* Inſtant, 800 ſtrong, leaving in the place a good quantity of Ammunition, and 17 Pieces of Braſs Cannon, and two Mortars. His Grace the Duke of *Schonbergh* went to *Legacury*, to ſee the Gariſon as they marched away, and afterwards viſited *Charlemont*, which is very ſtrong and conſiderable by its Situation, four Companies of Collonel *Babington*'s Regiment were put into Gariſon.

On the 16*th* his Grace, our General, received a Letter from Collonel *Wolſely*, given an account of the taking the Caſtle of *Bellingargy*, near *Cavan*, as followeth.

Bel-

Belturbet, May 14.

ON Monday *Night laſt, I marched out of this Town, with a Detachment of* 1200 *Men; and the next Morning I came before the Caſtle of* Bellingargy, *which place I found much ſtronger than it had been repreſented to me, and no man but an Iriſh-man would have been beaten out of it without Cannon, which I wanting, I betook my ſelf to the only way left to reduce it, which was to make Blinds and raiſe Works behind them to overlook the Enemies; and ſo the whole day was ſpent in making them, and the Faſcines, 'till four in the Afternoon, and then all things being ready, Colonel* Foulkes, *with a Detachment of Foot, ſet upon a Party of the Enemy that were Poſted in an Iſland in the River, under the Caſtle, in which place we determined (if poſſible) to raiſe our Works; but the Enemy Flying as ſoon as we ſet upon them, our Men inſtead of falling to their Work, purſued them up to their Trenches, and would not be got off; and the Enemy lying hard upon them, I ordered ſome Detachments to give the Enemy a diverſion on the other ſide of*

the Caſtle, by making a falſe Attack: Theſe, as ſoon as they received the Orders, preſſed the place with as much heat as the others had done, and beat the Enemy out of a Ravelin, which was raiſed before the Draw-bridge, and Fired upon them through their own Spike-holes, that the Enemy were forced to quit moſt of their Works in ſeveral places; which as ſoon as I perceiv'd, I ordered the Horſe and Dragoons to bring up all the Faſcines to the brim of the Ditch, and began to fill up the Ditch; which the Enemy perceiving, they hung out a white Flag; and after ſome time ſpent in Capitulation, we came to this Agreement, That they ſhould have Quarter for Life, and be conveyed to the next Gariſon; but they left their Arms behind them, with all their Ammunition and Stores, which was but two Barrels and a half of Powder, and one and a half of Ball: The Garriſon was four Companies, conſiſting of ſome what more then 200 Men. I had the ill Fortune, in the heat of the Buſineſs, to be ſhot in the Belly; but ſo favourable, that I hope, in few days, I ſhall be able to get on Horſe-back again; though I was forced to with draw out of the Fight, as ſoon as I was Wounded; but my Poſt was ſupplyed by Collonel Foulke, *who managed the*

Aſ-

Aſſault with great Bravery, and greater Conduct than ever I could pretend to. This is the ſtrongeſt place I have ever ſeen in Ireland; *the Rampart is ſo high, that it is a difficult matter to get up, though none there to keep one out, which made me the willinger to take it upon Terms, becauſe I ſaw it would unavoidably coſt me a great many Men to take it by force; the heat of the Soldiers running on without Orders, made it coſt me much dearer than I expected. The Account of what we have loſt, is as followeth: Killed out of Collonel* Hamilton's *Regiment 4 Soldiers, and 16 more Wounded; with an Enſign killed out of the* Daniſh *Battalion, 1 Captain, and 4 Soldiers; and 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, and 14 Soldiers wounded. Out of Collonel* Foulkes *Regiment, Captain* Dubois *killed, with 3 Gentlemen that carried Arms, and 6 Soldiers, and 10 wounded.*

CHAP. X.

Brief Accounts of the Tranſactions of the Late King James, *towards the* Proteſtants *in ſeveral parts of* Ireland. *The ſham Pardon of the Inhabitants of the Town of* Bandon, *and the Cruelty afterwards uſed towards them. The Tranſactions of the Earl of* Seaforth, *Sir R.* Neagle, *and Sir* Tho. Southwel. *Particular Cruelties towards the* Proteſtants *at* Limrick *and* Dublin. *The ſeveral ſham Proclamations to enſnare the* Proteſtants. *The particular Invoice of the* Proteſtants *Goods ſeized in* Dublin, *and ſent to the* French *King. The late King's ſeizing the Farmers Bread-Corn, to the almoſt ſtarving of the* Proteſtant *Inhabitants. The Inhumane and Barbarous Uſage of the* Proteſtants *at* Galway, *by Order of the late King. The Raviſhing of the Farmer's Daughter in* Dublin, *at Noon-day, before her Fathers Face. The Murthering three* Proteſtant *Clothiers in the Suburbs of* Dublin. *The Cruelties of the* French *towards the* Engliſh *Clergy*, &c.

THE late King, at his firſt Arrival in *Ireland*, to ingratiate himſelf with the *Proteſtants*, and to beget an opinion of

of his great Clemency among the People, he very graciouſly condeſcended to grant a general and free Pardon to the Inhabitants of the Town of *Bandon*, amuſing them with an aſſurance of an abſolute Indemnity for their Tranſgreſſions; but ſoon after he remitted them to the ſeverity of the Law, and expoſed them to a Tryal for their Lives, upon which they were all found Guilty of High-Treaſon; and no other Conſequence could rationally be expected, when both Judges and Jury were compoſed of inexorable *Papiſts*: And in the mean time this mighty Crime was no more, than that the Inhabitants of the Place obſerving their Neighbours to be openly Rob'd and Pillag'd, and from Clandeſtine Thievery to proceed to violent Depradation, they thought it prudent to ſhut their Gates, and avoid Plunder by a neceſſary Defence and Self-preſervation.

This was the firſt Eſſay of the gracious Indulgence of a *Popiſh* King to his Proteſtant Subjects: This was a plain Specimen of what is to be expected from him who will mortgage his Reaſon to the humour of his Prieſts.

The buſineſs of Sir *Thomas Southwel* is altogether of another Nature; and as the repetition of it may juſtly cauſe an abhorrence of thoſe Blood-ſuckers, who delight in the torment and ruin of ſuch they call *Hereticks*; ſo the Example may admoniſh all Men of State and Degree, not to truckle their Authority in Vaſſalage to their Servants and Inferiours.

The Earl of *Seaforth* taking a particular fancy to Sir *Thomas Southwel*, a very hopeful young Gentleman (and under Condemnation for his reputed Rebellion) procur'd a Warrant from the Late King to Sir *Richard Neagle* his Attorney-General, to paſs a Pardon for him, which the ſaid Earl ſhewed to Sir *Richard*; but he in a moſt unmannerly and churliſh Faſhion refuſed to obey it; ſaying, it was more than the King could do. The Earl returned to his Maſter, and reported the Anſwer of the Attorney-General; who being ſent for owned it to the King, and poſitively told him, It was not in his power to grant him a Pardon; whereupon the King paſſionately locked himſelf up in his Cloſet.

He who in *England* was flattered into a conceit of an abſolute and unlimitted Power,

Power to diſpence with the eſtabliſhed Laws; is not allowed in *Ireland*, the priviledg inherent to all Soveraign Powers, by the Law of Nations, to pardon the Offences of a Subject. But even in this it has appeared (as by ſeveral other inſtances) that he is permitted to pardon any Crime in a Roman Catholick, but in relation to a Proteſtant, the Law is indiſpenable.

And what favour Proteſtants are to expect under a Popiſh King, and in a Kingdom where Popery is predominant; let all men iudge by their procedure in *Ireland*, where almoſt all the Churches (where the *Iriſh* Arms were prevalent) except in *Dublin*, were ſeized by Authority, the Proteſtant Miniſters were Deprived, and Popiſh Prieſts ſetled and inducted into Livings, and Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

It is a matter not unworthy the Obſervation; how dexterouſly the Government there could prevaricate in their dealings with the poor enſlaved Proteſtants; For upon any apprehention of Succours arriving from *England*, or other pretext to fleece and ſqueeze them; an Information was preſently given, how numerous

numerous the Protestants were, and what danger may arise from thence; and then they were forthwith confined, and hurried away to Prison, and their Houses and Goods exposed to the Rapine of the *Irish* and *French*: At another time, when it might be subservient to their designs, to lessen the number, and undervalue the strength of the Protestants; then they give out that their number was but small, and their interest inconsiderable: And this is very remarkable in a late Passage at the City of *Limorick*, where the Cabal of the Papists projecting to get the Churches (there) into their Hands, Represented to the King and Council, that the Protestants in that Place were so very few, that there was no need to Assign them any more then one Church for their Meeting; and this Suggestion was fortifyed by a Letter from the Earl of *Limmerick*, attesting the same.

If at any time an Information was given to the Government of any Mony, Plate, or other things valuable in the hands of a Protestant, tho guarded by the solemnity of a Protection; this was soon seconded by the suspection of some Plot

Plot againſt the Government, and immediately a Party was ſent to ſeize their Perſons, to Search and Plunder their Houſes; and ſo after the Infliction of all ſorts of Miſery and Diſtreſs, they are admitted to Liberty, under the Caution of Bonds for good behaviour; but nothing left to ſuſtain them, or to prevent the Calamitous Aſſaults of Poverty and Famine: At another time they proceed with a more Jeſuitical Fierceneſs, for having in their Eye a concealed purchaſe of Money, or good Moveables, in the Hands of a Proteſtant; immediately an Order was ſecretly Granted to ſeize the Perſons, and ſecure their Goods; and then to amuſe the World with an Opinion of their Juſtice and Lenity; a Proclamation was contrived with a plauſible promiſe of Indemnity, to all Proteſtants under their Protection, and an invitation to all Men, to reſt ſecure under the benignity of it: But in the mean time the matter is ſo ordered, that the Proclamation ſhall not be Publiſhed, nor delivered into the Sherriffs Hands, or other Officers, tho anti-dated before the iſſuing ſuch Order, till a certain Advertiſement

tiſement be receiv'd, that the Order is Executed, and the Work done.

What a miſerable and an unexpected Oppreſſion is it, that the poor Subjects ſhall be compelled to part with their Goods and Merchandiſe for a contemtible lump of Braſs, or Pewter? Yet ſuch ever hath been the conſtant proceeding of the Late King towards his Subjects of *Ireland*; whoſe Goods and Commodities he rather Seizeth than Buyeth, and becoming the grand Merchant of the Kingdom, he is the general ingroſſer of all Trade, which he Vents and Exports to his dear Correſpondent in *France*: Bargaining with the Owner at ſuch a rate, as the Buyer is pleaſed to make, and diſcharging his Contract in Bills of Copper, Pewter, and Braſs which can in no way avail the poor Seller, or ſupport him in the circulation of his Trade. I will only preſent the *Reader* with one inſtance (among innumerable others) and give him an Authentick Account of what Goods were taken up in *Dublin* at one time, for the Kings uſe (*i.e.*) were ſeized by Armed Force, and a Price ſet upon them, at the pleaſure of the Taker.

Seized

Seized in the City of Dublin *for the King's use,* February 6. 1689.

	Tann'd Hides.	*Raw Hides.*			
In *Oxmantown.*	00920	02140	Stones of Wool at 18 *ps* in the Stone.	Tuns of Tallow.	*Stones of Butter.*
St. *Andrew's*, St. *Peter's*, and St. *Brides.*	01166	02190			
St. *Catherins*, St. *James*, and St. *Nichol.* without.	05071	03192	61105	389	40
Within the City.	11619	07192			
	18771.	14687.	61105.	389.	40

This with much more, (about the time Sir *Cloveſly Shovel* ſtood before *Dublin*,) was a carrying on Board the Ships that lay in the Harbour, to be tranſported to *France*; which for that ſmall time, Sir *Cloveſly Shovel* tarried there, had ſome intermiſſion; but as ſoon as he was gone, the ſame, and many more hands were employed, that all might be ſent off; whilſt the like methods were a putting in Execution in all parts of the Country, ſeizing and carrying away what the Proteſtants had, in order to be ſent after the former, by the next opportunity; beggering the In-

habitants, and Impoverishing the Kingdom, by a wilful Devastation of those staple Commodities, for which no other return could be expected, (none else being promised) but materials to murder the remainder of the poor unhappy Protestants, under their Government.

The Country being well stor'd with Grane of all sorts, especially the Countys about *Dublin*, whereof the Generality of the Inhabitants are Protestants; a very plausible Proclamation was Issued out to encourage the Farmers, to supply and furnish the Markets, which when they had for some time frequented, another Proclamation came forth, setting a precise Rate (but much lower then the common Market price) upon all kinds of Grane, Provisions, and other Merchantable Commodities, constraining the Seller to part with his Goods at the Rates prescribed, on pain of loosing all without a satisfaction; or in plain English, to seize on Men's properties and effects, under pretence and colour of furnishing the King's Stores.

After the late King had made Brass Money current in *Ireland*, it was at first

pre

pretended to paſs only in Payments between Man and Man in their daily Commerce and Dealings, and in publick payment in Duties to the Exchequer. But ſoon after, the Iriſh beginning to conſider, that they were generally Indepted to the Engliſh, and that this might be a fit ſeaſon, and a lucky opportunity to get their Debts eaſily and cheaply diſcharged, a Proclamation was publiſhed, enjoyning and requiring, that Copper and Braſs Money ſhould paſs as current Money within the Realm of *Ireland*, in the payment of Bills, Bonds, Debts by Record, Mortgages, and all other Payments whatſoever. By which knack, many a poor Proteſtant was fob'd out of his Right, and compelled to take a heap of Trash for his Debt, (as he was for his Wheat and other Commodities, or be precluded from any further Satisfaction. And thus Collonel *Roger Moore* was ſerv'd, who having an Incumbrance of 3000 *p.* upon the Lord *Dillar*'s Eſtate, who is married to a Daughter of the Lord or Lady *Tyrconnel*; ſhe ſent for him, and told him, that having ſome Money at her command, and

being very desirous to take off the burthen from her Daughters Estate, she was content to pay him off in ready Moneys, provided he would make some handsome abatement of the Suman due. The Gentleman being complaissant to the Lady, and very willing to receive Money in such a time of scarcety, freely consented to abate a thousand Pound, so the rest might be paid down at once: The Lady seemed very thankful, and appointed him to come next day, and bring the Deeds and Obligations with him, and so receive his Money. Accordingly he came, and having given a Legal Release; the Lady opened a Door, and shewed him along Table, covered over with Copper and Brass, and tendred it for his Payment, which whether he rejected it in passion, or hired a Cart to carry it away, I cannot tell; but this I can say, having an Estate which was Mortgaged to the old Proprietor, before 1641. to which on Payment of the MortgageMoney, he hoped to be restored by Repealing the Acts of Settlement; he repaired to me, and desired me to appoint time, and place for Payment of the Mortgage Money

of which, I have taken time to consider. One of the most eminent Silver Smiths of *Dublin*, having sold all his Plate to a Papist, who promised to pay him his price (agreed upon) in Silver and Gold; but no faith being to be kept with Hereticks, the Gold-Smith was compelled to take Brass and Copper, and soon after this, the late King put out his Savoury and Fruitful Proclamation, to make Brass Money pass in Satisfaction of all Debts, signed at *Dublin* Castle, *February* 4th, 1689.

They were grown so severe to the poor Protestants, that they would not suffer them to buy a Loaf of Bread from a Baker, but at the second hand from the Soldiers, and were forced to pay a treble rate for it; and even that liberty was restrained, when the French came to be Garrisoned in *Dublin*; so that I fear, that many of them were starved in the streets.

But I challenge all Histories and Records of Nations, to parallel the late shameful usage of the poor Protestant Prisoners in *Galway*, upon whom was placed so odious a Cheat, so unmanlike Sham, that posterity will hardly

be induced to believe it; and I must implore the Charity of the present Age, not to look upon it as a Fable; but it is so certain, and so sad a truth, that I defie the Subtility and Impudence of a Jesuit to gainsay, or contradict it. There was a Stipulation made not long since, between the late King *James*, and the French Tyrant, to exchange some Regiments of Auxillaries, and about 5000 Men being accordingly sent from *France*, and Landed in *Ireland*, the late King ordered the like number of Irish to be forthwith embarked, and transported into *France*, under the Conduct of Major General *Mac-Carte*, (under whom they would do great feats, as by experience, the Inniskilling Men,) among whom, the Regiment under the command of Coll. *Robert Fielding*, known by the name of handsome *Fielding*, was appointed to be one; but before he could get his Regiment on board, a great number of the Men run away, according to their natural and usual custom; so that he became mightily puzzled, what shift to make to recruit his Regiment, whereupon this expedient way found out: There was in

Galway

Galway about 120 Priſoners, (who had been ſeized for endeavouring to make their eſcape with Sir *T. Southwell* out of the Iriſh Quarters;) and who had endured the miſeries of cloſe Confinement, Cold, Hungry, and a daily Expectation of a violent Death for above 14 Months, lying under Condemnation for pretended Treaſon: To them Coll. *Fielding* applied himſelf, and propoſed to them, that for every one of them that would raiſe 8 Men, and deliver them to him to recruit his Regiment, ſuch ſhould not only have their immediate Liberty, but an abſolute Pardon for all that was paſt; and to that purpoſe he produced a Warrant for a General Pardon; the poor Gentlemen overjoyed with the ſecurity of their Lives, and the Proſpect of their Liberty, conſented readily to the Capitulation, and with all earneſtneſs betook themſelves to the performance of what was expected on their parts, and in a very ſhort time about 14 of the Priſoners brought in the number demanded of them, and delivered them to the Conduct of the Collonel, who carried on the Intreague without Suſpition; but

but alaſs the poor unfortunate Gentlemen having accompliſhed their undertaking, with extraordinary Pains and Charges, being obliged to pay great ſums of Money to thoſe Mercinary Men; no ſooner was the Collonel with his Men ſhipt away, but an order was ſent from the late King, to ſeize upon thoſe deluded Gentlemen, and to recommit them to their former Priſon, on pretence of the Contract made with them by Collonel *Fielding*, was not done with his Allowance; the Great Turk would bluſh to be charged with ſuch an Action, and a very Heathen would abhor it; an Action fit only for the Monſieur of *France*, and ſuch Princes as are influenced by his Example.

The French as they paſt by any of our Clergy in *Dublin*, threatned them ſadly; on which the Clergy held frequent Conſultations how to ſecure themſelves, and delivered their poor Flocks from the daily Threats and Menaces of the French Vultures. It was moved that the Clergy ſhould diſguiſe themſelves in Frieze Coats, not finding it probable to eſcape the then impending Dangers in their Gowns; this motion was rejected

ſted by the Majority, and ſtill depending on his Protection, who ſtills the Winds, and the raging of the Seas.

The French had not been two days in *Dublin*, when they murdered two or three Proteſtant Cloathiers, in a part of the City, call'd the *Comb*; for that great Crime of protecting their Wives from being made Proſtitutes to the French; of which Inhumane act, no notice was ever taken by the late King or his Government, more than if two Dogs had been ſhot. About the ſame time, ſome of them took a Country Maid that came to Market with her Father, and defloured her in the open ſtreets at Noon-day. Many ſuch barbarous pieces of Villany has been perpetrated by thoſe Blood-ſuckers, whoſe continual Practice was in all parts of the World where they have been, to burn and demoliſh ſuch Places as were not tenable by them; and ſo they moved in their Councils, that famous City of *Dublin* ſhould be dealt with; firſt, to ſhut up the Proteſtants in the Churches and Hoſpitals, and then if they loſt the day, to ſet fire to all; whereby, not only the City, but the Proteſtants alſo would be

deſtroyed;

destroyed; whereupon the Irish Papists Traders in the City, and those of the Army, that either themselves, Relations or Friends, owned Houses in it, apply'd themselves to their King, and told him they should suffer in that Expedition, as well as the Protestants; and that they would not draw a Sword in his defence, unless all thoughts of burning the City were set aside, and declared, that as soon as they saw, or heard of any appearance of Fire, they would fly from his Service, and submit to King *William*'s Mercy; of which, now they have had a good experiment.

CHAP. XI

Great Plunder taken by the English *near* Finagh *and* Kells, 27 *Miles of* Dublin. Castle-Blany *and several Villages burnt. The Rebels break down the Bridges between* Newry and Dundalk. *Duke* Schonberg *goes to* Belfast *the* 14 June, *expecting the King.* June 15. *The King lands at* Carrickfergus. *His great reception in all places, with several addresses presented to him.* June 24. *His Majesty*

Majeſty goes to Newry. *A Camp is there form'd. The King's Meſſage to the Iriſh. The Iriſh quit* Dundalk, *and retires to* Ardee. *The whole Engliſh Army Encamps on the Plains of* Dundalk. *The Iriſh quit* Ardee, *poſt themſelves on the* Boyne. June 30th, *The King Encamps within ſight of the Iriſh Army. Is wounded with a Cannon Ball, viewing the the Enemies Camp.* July 1. *Part of the Engliſh Army paſſes the* Boyne. *The whole Iriſh Army defeated, and retires after their King to* Dublin. *The Condition of* Dublin *on the Approach of the Engliſh Army. King* James *retires to* Waterford. *The Engliſh Army Encamp at* Finglaſs, *from whence the King goes to* Dublin.

MAY 18. One of our Parties of 80 Horſe and Dragoons, moſt Engliſh that were Quartered about *Hilsbrough*, went within a Mile of *Finnaugh*, and took 5 Priſoners and 80 Horſes, and ſeveral hundred head of Cattle. The Enemy ſallied out of the Town of *Finnaugh* with 100 Horſe, but having juſt ſhewed themſelves, returned in again, and our Men marched away quietly with their Booty.

May

May 23. Collonel *Wolsely* detached a Party of 100 Foot, 36 Horse, and some Dragoons, they went as far as *Kells*, within 27 Miles of *Dublin*, and brought back a good booty, Cows, Sheep and Horses, without meeting with any opposition. This day news came to the General, that the Rebels had burnt *Castle-Blany*, and several other Villages thereabouts.

June 6. The *Count de Schonberg* arrived at *Belfast* with Forces, Arms and Ammunition, and likewise 200 Carpenters, Smiths, and other Artificers for the Service of the Army.

One Captain *Smith*, formerly of *Dundalk*, went by the general order on the 12th of *June*, with a Party of Horse from the *Newry*, to review the Roads, thence to *Dundalk*, and found all the Bridge and Causayes broke, to prevent our march; all the Roads betwixt *Lisbourne* and the *Newry*, and from thence towards *Dundalk*, were immediately ordered to be mended, and vast quantities of Provisions and Stores were dayly sent towards *Ardmagh*.

The General expecting the King's Landing, came to *Belfast* the 14th Instant

ſtant in the Afternoon, and ſent out Men to all the adjacent Coaſts to watch; and at nine that Night, the Poſt of *Donnoghedee* coming with the Pacquet, brought advice, the King had paſſed by that place towards *Belfaſt*.

The next day being *Saturday*, about three in the Afternoon, the General received advice, His Majeſty was come into the *Lough*; and thereupon in his Coach, and Sett of ſmall black *Barbery* Horſes, poſted away to meet the King at *Carrickfergus*; His Majeſty on his Landing, immediately mounted, and rode on Horſeback through the main ſtreet of the Town, where the almoſt numberleſs crowds of People bid His Majeſty welcome, with continual ſhouts and Acclamations at the White-Houſe, three miles hence, half way betwixt this and *Carrickfergus*; the General met the King at four of the Clock, who was pleaſed for to alight, and go into his Coach, attended only with one Troop of Horſe, and a few Gentlemen, and immediately drove over the *Strand* hither.

The uncertainty of the time, and place of His Majeſties Landing; and

the ſuddenneſs of the News was ſuch, that few of the Multitude that flocked hither to ſee it, had their ends, the General's motion was ſo quick; yet before they got into the Town, there were abundance that met them, and coming to the North-Gate, he was received by the Soveraign, and Burgeſſes of *Belfaſt* in their Formalities, a Guard of the Foot Guards, and a general continued Shout and Shouts of, God ſave the King, God bleſs our Proteſtant King, God bleſs King *William*.

Being come to the Caſtle, His Majeſty alighted, and with the General walked into, and round a very fine Garden at the back-ſide thereof.

Then His Majeſty went into an Apartment appointed for him, and immediately iſſued out Orders for bringing aſhore 200000 *l.* which came with him into the *Lough*, and 15 Tuns of Halfpence, and Farthings in Tin, and that an Account be forthwith ſent to the Agents of all Regiments, to bring in their Accompts within three Days, in order to receive their Mens pay, *&c.* In order to which, His Majeſty preſently fell upon Meaſures how to clear all

Quar-

Quarters, and diſcharge the Country, and ordered the Train to be ready to march in a Week. As the King was coming over the *Strand*, another Coach of the Generals met him, which his Grace called too out of the former, and ordered ſtreight forward to the White-Houſe, to receive into it ſuch perſons of Quality as they ſhould find firſt Landing. Not far from the ſaid Northgate, His Majeſty was met by Dr. *George Walker*, late Governour of *London-Derry*, and about twelve of the Epiſcopal Clergy, who followed the Coach to the Caſtle, and when His Majeſty alighted, Addreſſed him in a Congratulatory Speech on his Arival.

At Night the Streets were filled with Bonfire-Works, which were no ſooner lighted, but the Allarm Signal was given by diſcharge of Guns, ſo planted, that from one place to another throughout the whole Country in our hands in a few Minutes, all places had notice of the King's Arival, and in three Hours made Bonfiers ſo thick, that the whole Country ſeemed in a flame. So that the Enemy could not but ſee, and conjecture the cauſe to their Eternal Grief.

At *Lisbourne*, One *George Gregſon*, the moſt eminent Preaching Quaker in the Province of *Ulſter*, not making a Bonfire, the Soldiers broke all his Windows, pull'd down the Pales round his Houſe, forc'd his Wheel-barrows, Shovels, Pick-Axes, Tubs, Pitch and Tar Barrels out of his backſide, and piled them up before his Door in a ſtately Bonfire; and had not his Houſe been Lieutenant General *Douglaſs*'s Quarters, it had been impoſſible to ſave it from pulling down, ſo angry were the People.

On the 16th, Lieutenant General *Douglaſs* came hither; as likewiſe a great number of Presbyterian Miniſters, who came to wait on His Majeſty, and preſented him with a Loyal Addreſs. A little after the Kings landing at the *Lough*, betwixt *Carrickfergus* and *Belfaſt*, ſeem'd to be like a Wood, there being in it no leſs then between 6 or 700 Sail of Ships, moſt loaden with Proviſions and Ammunition; the Plenty and Order of all things there was moſt wonderful, and not credible to any, but thoſe that ſaw it, no Army in *Chriſtendom* the like, and yet all Goods held a good Rate, Bear 13

or

or 14 pound the Tun, Claret and White-wine, 15 pound the Hogſhead, Canaries and Sherries, 10 *s.* a Gallon, Malaga, and right good Brandy, 8 *s.* a Gallon, Wheat 1 *p.* 5 *s.* the *Briſtol* Barrel, Mault 17 *s.* a Barrel, Flowers 15 *d.* the Stone, Cheeſe 1 *p.* 15 *s.* the Hundred, Salt 1 *s.* the Gallon, and ſo proportionable for all other Goods for Back and Belly.

His Majeſty continued at *Belfaſt* till *June* 19. at which time he went to *Liſbourn*, and dined with the General, and the ſame Night he went to *Hilsbrough*, accompanied with Prince *George*, Lord General *Douglaſs*, the Earl of *Oxford*, and a great many other Nobility and Gentry.

June 20. This Day Landed at the *White-Houſe*, 2500 Horſe from *Scotland*; a Camp is now forming near *Tanderagee*, about 20 Miles South from *Lisbourne*, and on the very Frontiers between *Ardmagh* and the *Newry*, whither all the Army is marching.

The following Addreſs was humbly preſented to his Majeſty upon his Arrival in Ireland.

GReateſt of Kings, conquer what is your own,
And add poor *Irel.* to ſweet *Engl.* Crown,
Pull the Stift neck of every Papiſt down;
Set Captives free, who on the Willow Trees,
Hang uſeleſs Harps that tun'd ſuch Sorgs as theſe.
Ah! Mighty Prince, how do our Sorrows ſwell,
What Tongues, or Pens, can our great Miſeries tell,
Who in the midſt of *Satan*'s Subjects dwell?
Diſarm'd, and Plunder'd, Captiv'd here we lie,
Gladly we would, alaſs but cannot fly.
Iriſh and French inſult, Triumph and Kill,
And who dare ſay the Ruffians have done ill,
Since all their Law is Couched in their *Will?*
The Papiſts Locuſts do the Church devour,
Raviſh our Wives, and our young Maids deflour;
Ariſe, Great Sir, and like a Rampant Lion,
Revenge the Affronts of poor diſtreſſed *Sion*;
Bleſt be the Angel, brings the beſt of Kings,
With Expedition on the Cherub's Wings;
Bleſt be the Wind and Tide that waſts you o're,
To your ſad Subjects on the Iriſh ſhoar:
And ever bleſs'd be they that Fight your Cauſe,
And with their Swords maintain Great *Britain*'s Laws

On

On the 22. of *June*, His Majeſty went from *Hilsbrough*, to the Town of *Newry*, where he viewed the part of his Army that was encamped there, conſiſting of 24000 Horſe, Foot and Dragoons, His Majeſty being informed by his Scouts there, that the Iriſh Forces with their King, were come to a Paſs within four Miles of the *Newry*, betwixt that and the Town of *Dundalk*; His Majeſty ſent a Trumpeter to acquaint the Iriſh, that in caſe they burnt any more Houſes, He had given order to His Army that they ſhould not give Quarter to a Man, either French or Iriſh they ſhould meet with. And that very Night His Majeſty gave Order for 500 Horſe and Dragoons to be Detached, under the Command of Lieutenant Gen. *Schravemore*, to march towards *Dundalk*, and mark out a place to Encamp in; the Iriſh ſeeing ſome of the Horſe that were the advanc'd Guard, appear, and they thinking the whole Army was approaching, immediately quitted their Paſs, and fled to *Ardee*, burning their Tents for haſte, but left the Town ſtanding, being apprehenſive that the King would be as good as his word,

ſome

some of our advanced Party marched so near the Enemy, that they plainly saw them set Fire to their Tents, and the confusion they were in.

The Passes being clear, His Majesty immediately advanced with the Forces from the *Newry* towards *Dundalk*, and sent orders for General *Douglass's*, and the other Forces to change their march before designed them, and immediately to march, and joyn him at *Dundalk*: On the 27th, we Encamped on the Plains of *Dundalk*, where we rested the next day, and understood that the Enemy were retired from *Ardee*, and had Posted themselves on the South side of the River *Boyne*; the King went himself beyond *Ardee*, to view the ground, and on the 29th, he marched thither, and on the 30th, His Majesty Encamped in sight of the Enemy, the River *Boyne* being between us and them; the King's Tent was pitched about a Mile short of the *Boyne*, and as much above *Drogheda*. His Majesty at his Arival near the River, about

about Noon rode in full view of the Iriſh Army, which lay encampt upwards on the other ſide. The Enemy ſoon diſcovered it muſt be His Majeſty who was ſo attended, which made them draw down two pieces of ſix pound Ball from the Forts a little higher, and planted them oppoſite to the place where our Horſe was drawn up, they preſently began to fire, and one of the Balls paſſed ſo cloſe to His Majeſty, that it took away a piece of his Coat, Waſtcoat and Shirt, raiſed the Skin on the blade of his Right Shoulder, and drew a little Blood; but a Plaiſter being put on, His Majeſty continued on Horſeback without the leaſt concerne, till four in the Afternoon, when he dined, and in the Evening was on Horſeback again, though he had been up from one in the Morning. The Enemy ſpent about two hundred Balls, and killed us four or five Men, and about ten Horſes; for It was here that our Horſe ſtood the ſhot of the Enemy, every Man on foot by his Horſe ſeveral hours,

hours, while there pass'd the Sho before mentioned. At last when the King had said, *Now I see my Men will stand*, some Guns were sent to our Horse, and about five in the Evening, we brought some of our Guns to bear, and dismounted one of theirs, and with our Bombs, beat down several Tents, next adjoyning to those of the late King *James*, and the *Count de Lauzun*. His Majesty rested very well at Night, and at Eight the next Morning, being *July* 1. was again on Horseback; and while the great Bullets were flying, the Prince of *Dermstadts* Horse was shot in the Neck. By a Protestant Deserter that swam over the River last night, we were informed, that the Enemy were 25000 strong, that they had sent away some of their heaviest Baggage, in order (as they gave out) to Fight us. The King commanded the *Count de Schonberg* to march with all the Horse and Dragoons of the first and second Line of the Right Wing, and the Brigade of *Trelawney*, and to pass the River about four Miles from the Camp, in order

order to take the Enemy in Flank, while the reſt of our Army paſſed it nearer *Drogheda*, over againſt their Camp; which the Enemy perceiving, they marched part of their Army to oppoſe the *Count de Schonberge*, (who had already broke ſome of their Squadrons of Horſe, and Dragoons that advanced to hinder his paſſing the River) and drew them up in Batalia about a Mile and a half from the place where he had paſſed the River. The King being informed of what had paſſed on that ſide, ſent Lieutenant General *Douglaſs* with two Brigades of Foot, to re-inforce the *Count de Schonberg*, who thereupon changed his Order of Battle, making a Wing of Horſe on his Right, and another on his Left, and placing the Foot in the middle. In this poſture he marched towards the Enemy, whom he found drawn up in Batalia, and charging the Enemy, after ſome ſmall Reſiſtance, put them into diſorder, and followed them Fighting as far as the Village called *Duleek*. The Earl of *Portland*,

Portland, and Monſieur *Overkirke* had part in this Action as *Mareſchals de* Camp.

In the mean time the King cauſed the reſt of the Foot of the firſt Line, conſiſting of the Brigades of *la Meloniere*, which was on the Right, of *Hanmer*, and the Danes to march.

The three Batalions of the *Dutch* Guards were at the head of them, and paſſed the Ford on the Right, over againſt the Village before mentioned, from whence they beat the Enemy that were poſted there. The Battalion of *la Meloniere* followed them on the Left; and theſe four Battalions being the firſt that paſſed the River, ſuffered pretty much; of the latter, there were five Officers killed, and eight wounded, and about ſixty Soldiers killed and wounded. Monſieur *Calimote* followed the Dutch Guards, with his Detachement of 600 Men, whereof mention was made before, and after them

them the Regiment *Cambon*: And here it was that Collonel *Calimote* received a Shot, of which he is ſince dead, and ſeveral of his Officers were killed upon the place; Duke *Schonbergh* headed the *Dutch* Foot-Guards, and the King the *Inniskilling* Horſe; telling them, They ſhould be His Guards that Day. Some of the *Iriſh* Horſe oppos'd the *Dutch* Foot, who fought up to the middle in Water, and were almoſt born down, before ſome Horſe (which they long called for) could come up to their Relief: In paſſing this Ford, Dr. *Walker* (Famous for the Siege of *Derry*) was killed.

The Brigade of *Hamner* paſſed next another Ford, the Count de *Naſſau* being at the head of them, as Major-General; and the *Danes* paſſed on their left, Commanded by the Prince of *Wirtembergh*: After theſe paſſed the Horſe of the left Wing; but in the mean time ſome of the Enemies Squadrons (as before mentioned) advanced and Attack'd our Foot: And a Squadron of the Enemies *Guard du Corps*, pierced with great Vigour as far as a little Village, where we loſt our great General, his Grace the Duke of *Schonberg*, who ad-

vanced thither to obſerve the Enemies motion. Thoſe that were about his Grace, had before done all they could to perſwade him to retire from thence, but they could not prevail with him. He was killed with a Carbine ſhot, in the Neck, and three Cuts over the Head, and one on his Face. Captain *Foubert*, who was next to him, and had likewiſe received a wound in the Arm, got from his Horſe to help the Duke; but he died immediately without ſpeaking a word.

By this time the King had got over the River; who in paſſing it with his Horſe, met with the like oppoſition. The *Daniſh* Horſe once gave way, but the King went himſelf, and brought them up again; and at the head of the Horſe Charged the Enemy; who after ſome Reſiſtance retired Fighting, Commanded by Lieutenant-General *de la Hoquelle*, and Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, Monſieur *de Lauzun* being with the Body who made head againſt the Count *de Schonberg*, the late King *James* himſelf not Engaging, but ſtanding at the Reer of them, on a riſing Ground, out of harms way.

The

The Enemy retreated from Defile to Defile; our Horſe purſuing them as far as *Duleek*, where the King, with the Forces he had with them, joined thoſe of the Count *de Schomberg*.

The Enemy retired about 3 Miles farther, and there Poſted themſelves in a very advantageous place; and the King followed them with his Horſe and Dragoons, and Orders were given to Attack them there; but it being very late, and the Fight having laſted from 10 in the Morning 'till 9 at Night, his Majeſty did not think fit to engage the Troops any farter, but ordered the Horſe and Dragoons to remain in Arms all Night: He returned to *Duleek*, where the Foot Encampt: But in the Night the Enemy retired in great Confuſion; We took their Baggage, and eight Pieces of Cannon.

July the 2d. the King ſent Monſieur *de la Meloyere*, Brigadier-General, with a Detachment of 300 Foot, and 1000 Horſe, with 8 Pieces of Cannon, to inveſt *Drogheda*: Being arrived there, the Governour receiv'd the firſt Summons with great contempt; but the King ſending him Word, That if they forc'd his

Cannon to be Fired on them, he would not give them any Quarter. This ſo frighted the Governour, that having kept the Trumpeter ſome time, he returned Monſier *de la Meloniere* this Anſwer; That he would Surrender the Place upon fair Capitulation, *viz.* To march out with Arms and Baggage, Colours Flying, *&c.* but that otherwiſe he would defend the place to the laſt Extremity. *Meloniere* ſent him Word, That his Orders were only to ſuffer them to march out without Arms; and that he muſt quickly reſolve whether he would accept of this Offer. In the mean time Monſieur *de la Meloniere* had cauſed two Batteries to be raiſed, which would be ready the next Morning by break of Day. But the Officers of the Gariſon, after having conſulted together, reſolved to yield; and the Capitulation being Signed, they delivered up a Gate, and marched out about an Hour after, between thirteen and fourteen hundred Men, and were conducted to *Athlone*, the Officers being permitted to wear their Swords. After which, Monſieur *de la Meloniere* gave Protections to a great many *Papiſts*, who

who expected to have plundered, and marched to join the Army.

On *Tueſday*, immediately after the Defeat, the Late King *James* Fled to *Dublin*, and came in there about 10 at Night, with about 200 Horſe, all in diſorder; and about 12, the whole Body of the *Iriſh* Horſe came into the City.

At Five the next Morning, being *Wedneſday*, *July* the 2d. King *James* having ſent for the *Iriſh* Lord Mayor, and ſome principal Perſons to the Caſtle, told them, That he found all things againſt him; that in *England* he had an Army which would have Fought, but they proved falſe, and deſerted him; That here he had an Army, which was Loyal enough, but would ſtand by him: He was now neceſſitated to provide for his ſafety; and that they ſhould make the beſt Terms for themſelves that they could. He told his menial Servants, That he ſhould have now no farther occaſion to keep ſuch a Court as he had done, and that therefore they were at Liberty to diſpoſe of themſelves: He deſired them all to be kind to the *Proteſtant* Inhabitants, and not to injure them, or this City; for though he quitted it, he did

not quit his Intereſt in it; and ſo with two or three in Company he went to *Bray*, and along by the Sea to *Waterford*; having appointed his Carriages to meet him another way. We hear he did not ſleep 'till he got on Ship-board; and having been once driven in again, is ſince clear gon off.

All this day, being *Wedneſday*, nothing was to be ſeen in *Dublin*, but Officers and Carriages; and the principal Perſons of the Town, their Wives and Families going away; others coming in duſty and weary, getting away as faſt as they could. About four in the Afternoon the *Proteſtants* were affrighted with the appearance of the *Iriſh Horſe*, which were drawn out of the City early in the Morning, and which they hoped had been quite gone, entering into Town, followed by the *French* and *Iriſh* Foot, in a full Body; but they only marched through the Town to go farther; the Militia that kept the City followed them; only the Governour remained: At laſt he reſolved to march alſo, and to drive two or three hundred of the principal Priſoners before him; but while they were preparing for this, a falſe Allarm

was

was ſpread, that a Party of the *Engliſh* being Landed at the *Harbour*, were juſt at the Towns end; it was too duskie to diſprove this by view, and they had not leiſure to ſend a Meſſenger, but in haſte ſhifted for themſelves.

The Proteſtants now began to look out, not knowing well in what Condition they were in; but venturing to the Caſtle, they found Captain *Farlow*, who had been a Priſoner there, keeping Garriſon alone. Upon this, Captain *Fitz-Gerald*, and ſeveral others, who had been Priſoners, went and ſtayed there all Night; but ſtill they were unſecure, having no Arms. Early next Morning, being *Thurſday*, the Proteſtants ran about to Roman Catholicks Houſes, demanding their Arms, who being quite diſpirited, delivered them without diſpute. By Six in the Morning, the Biſhop of *Meath*, Dr. *King*, and other Principal Proteſtants, form'd a Committee in the Caſtle, and fixed a Proteſtant Militia; and ſent away an Expreſs to the King, of the Towns being at Liberty. This Expreſs found Him Marching up to *Dublin*, in Two Lines, expecting to meet the *Iriſh* at *Swords*. Till Afternoon, this *Thurſday*, the Proteſtants

ſtants did not hear a Word of the *Engliſh* Army. But upon the having certain Account of the Approach of the *Engliſh* Army, the Proteſtants ran about, ſaluting and embracing one an other, and bleſſing God for this Wonderful Deliverance, as if they had been alive from the Dead. At Eight that Night, one Troop of Dragoons came as a Guard to an Officer, that came to take Charge of the Stores. It was impoſſible, the King himſelf coming after this, could be welcomed with equal Joy, as this one Troop; the Proteſtants hung about the Horſes, and were ready to pull the Men off them, as they March'd up to the Caſtle.

The next Morning, being *Friday*, *July* 4. The Duke of *Ormond*, and Monſieur *Overkirk*, came in with Nine Troops of Horſe; and the King being Encamped, by *Finglas*, came on *Sunday* to St. *Patricks* Church, and heard a Sermon, Preached by Dr. *King*, concerning the Power of God; *of which, that which ſeemed to us greateſt upon Earth, mighty Armies, was a faint Shadow.* The King went back to His Camp to Dinner, not ſuffering any Soldiers to come into the City, except a few for Guards.

By

By ſome Perſons, in our Army, that have viewed the Dead, at the *Boyne*, I am told, that there was not above Sixteen Hundred Killed, on both Sides, tho perhaps you may hear of greater Numbers in *England*, which is a wonderful Thing, that ſo ſmall a loſs ſhould diſperſe the whole *Iriſh* Army, who ſeemed to be blown away only by a Wind from God.

July the 5*th*. The Town of *Wexford* Declared for His Majeſty; the Manner of it was thus, Collonel *Butler*, Lord Lieutenant of the whole County, hearing that the Late King *James* was gone by; on *Wedneſday* laſt, he poſted after Him, and from *Duncannon*, wrote to his Son to come to him, and to follow the Late King *James* to *France*: He wrote alſo another Letter to Captain *Kelly*, to come away with his Company, and to ſet the Caſtle of *Wexford* on Fire, which was under his Command; but this Letter falling into the Hands of an Engliſh Merchant, where Collonel *Butler* was Quartered; he did not deliver it, but told the Captain how he was ſent for, concealing that part of the Letter about burning the Caſtle: And ſo ſoon as he and his Company were gone, the

the Proteſtants there roſe, diſarmed the Papiſts, and ſeized the Caſtle; and at their humble Requeſt, by Two Meſſengers, *His* Majeſty ſent, ſome few Days after, a Regiment, with Arms and Ammunition to ſecure them.

CHAP. XII.

The King's Declaration, Pardoning the Iriſh *Commonality.* Cavan *and* Slego, *Surrender.* Lonford, *and Lord* Longford's *Houſe burnt. Earl* Tyrone *diſplaced at* Waterford, *and* Lacy *made Governour. Four Hundred Head of Cattle taken from the Raparees.* Clonmell *quitted, and* Sarſefield, *with Five Thouſand Men, retires from before it, towards* Lymerick. Waterford *Summoned by the King, begins to Capitulate, Surrenders on Articles. Lord* Dover *and* Howard *Submit.* Lymerick *poſſeſſed by the* French. *The King on his way for* England, *alters His Reſolutions. Captain* Burk *Surrenders* Duncannon. Douglas *and* Kirk, *join the Army* Yaughal *Surrendred. The Army before* Lymerick.

JUly 9. This Morning Early *His* Majeſty Decamp'd from *Finglas*, to a place called

called *Cromlin*, three Miles on the South-ſide of *Dublin*. This Day was Publiſhed at the Camp, Their Majeſties Declaration, which follows;

THE Declaration OF *WILLIAM* and *MARY*,

King and Queen of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*; To all the People of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, to whom it may concern.

William Rex.

AS it hath pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs Our Arms, in this Kingdom, with a late Victory over our Enemies, at the Boyne; and with the Poſſeſſion of Our Capital City of Dublin, and with the General Diſperſion of all that did oppoſe

pose Us: We are now in so happy a prospect of our Affairs, and of extinguishing the Rebellion of this Kingdom; That we hold it reasonable to think of mercy, and to have a Compassion upon those whom We judge to have been seduced; Wherefore, We do hereby Declare, We shall take into Our Royal Protection all poor Labourers, Common Soldiers, Countrey Farmers, Ploughmen and Cottiers, whatsoever; as also, all Citizens, Towns-men, Trades-men, and Artificers, who either remained at Home, or having fled from their Dwellings, shall by the First Day of August next, repair to their usual Places of Abode; Surrendering up what Arms they have, to such Justices of the Peace, as are, or shall be appointed by Us, not only to receive the same, but also to Register the Appearance of such of the said Persons as shall come in, and submit to Our Authority. For Our Royal Intention is, and We do hereby Declare, That We will not only Pardon all those poor People, as to their Lives and Liberties,

who

who shall come in by the time aforesaid, for all Violences they have done or committed by the Command of their Leaders, during the War, but We do promise to secure them in their Goods, their Stocks of Cattle, and all their Chattels personal whatsoever, Willing and Requiring them to come in; and where they were Tenants, there to preserve the Harvest of Grass and Corn for the supply of Winter. But forasmuch as many of them had a legal Right to the Tenancy of several Lands, some holden from Protestants, and some held from Popish Proprietors, who have been concerned in the the Rebellion against us: Our Will and Pleasure is, that all those Tenants who held from Our good Protestant Subjects, do pay their Rents to their respective Landlords: And that the Tenants of all those who have been concerned in the present Rebellion against us, do keep their Rent in their hands until they have notice from the Commissioners of Our Revenue, unto whom they are to account for the same. And as we do hereby strictly forbid all Violence, Rapine, and Molestation, to any who shall thus come in, and remain Obedient to us; so for those of

this, or any other Rank or Quality, who are already in Our Quarters, and within our Power, and Obedient to Us, We do hereby charge and require that they be not molested in any sort, without Our particular Command. For the desperate Leaders of the present Rebellion, who have violated those Laws, by which this Kingdom is united, and inseperably annexed to the Imperial Crown of England, who have called in the French, who have Authorized all Violences and Depredations against the Protestants, and who rejected the Gracious Pardon We offered them in Our Proclamation of the Twenty second of February, 1688. As We are now, by God's great Favour, in condition to make them sensible of their Errors, so are We resolved to leave them to the event of War, unless by great and manifest demonstrations, We shall be convinced they deserve Our Mercy, which We shall never refuse, to those who are truly Penitent.

Given at Our Royal Camp at *Finglass*, near *Dublin*, the seventh day of *July*, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

July

July 11. The King ſet out from *Cromlin* to *Kilkenny*, with a part of his Army; General *Douglas*, with another part, went ſome days before towards *Athlone*; and a third by way of *Bray*, towards *Wexford*.

July 14. His Majeſty Encamped at *Inchiquin*, 21 Miles from *Dublin*, where News was brought to the Camp, That *Cavan* and *Sligoe* had voluntarily Surrendred; and that the *Iriſh* Villains, called Raparees, had Burnt *Longford*, and the Lord *Longford*'s Houſe.

July 15. His Majeſty, with the Army, Encamped at *Caſtle Dermote*.

On the 16*th*, We Marched to *Caterlough*, which was but five Miles.

On the 17*th*, We Encamped about *Kells*, leaving the Road to *Kilkenny*, that City being above four Miles out of our way; here, by ſome Deſerters come into our Camp, we underſtood, That the Earl of *Tyrconnel* (who, ſince King *James*'s leaving of *Ireland*, ſtiles himſelf, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*) having ſome Jealouſie of the Earl of *Tyrone*, Governor of *Waterford*, ſent for him to *Lymerick*, and made Old Colonel *Lacy* Governor in his ſtead, and that the Enemy had in it about 1600 Men. Colonel *Eppinger*, who was

ſent from *Dublin*, with a ſmall Party, by Sea, towards *Wexford* (that being Deſerted, as you have heard) took Poſſeſſion of the Place, and ſecured a Garriſon in it; he found a conſiderable quantity of Proviſions there, and his Men, a little after, took 400 Head of Cattle from the Raparees, who had taken them a little time before from the Country People, on whom they have, ever ſince the Battle at the *Boyne*, committed many Outrages, and done much Miſchief.

July 19. We came to a place called *Bennets-bridge*, within 16 Miles of *Waterford*, where we Encamped. Here we underſtood, that on the 18*th* the Enemy quitted *Clonmel*, notwithſtanding it is a very conſiderable Paſs, lately ſtrengthned by the addition of ſeveral new Fortifications, and Major General *Sarsfield* was Poſted there with 5000 *Iriſh*; but on the approach of our Army in its Neighbourhood, he retired towards *Lymerick*. This day four *French* Officers came over to us, they give an account, That the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, and the Count *De Lauſun* are Fortifying of *Lymerick*, the remains of the Army being in that Neighbourhood, but in a very ill condition, having loſt all their

their Baggage. This day His Majeſty Dined with the Duke of *Ormond*, at the Caſtle of *Kilkenny*.

On the 20*th*, We Decamped from *Bennets-Bridge*, and marched about ſeven Miles, to a place called *Roſſen-narrow*, and the next day we came to *Carick*. His Majeſty commanded a Trumpet to be ſent to Summon *Waterford*, requiring them to Surrender the Place: They deſired time till the next Morning, when they ſent out Articles, but the King not approving thereof, let them know, that they ſhould go out with their own Arms and Baggage only, and that if they did not accept thereof, but ſtayed till they were Attacked, he would give them no Quarter. However they ſent ſome of their Scruples again the next day, and Major General *Kirk* was ſent thither with five Regiments, and ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, to anſwer them; the next day in the Afternoon, the Capitulations were Signed, and the next day after, the Garriſon Marched out with their Arms and Baggage, the number of 1600, and were conducted to *Mallow*, 12 Miles in their way to *Lymerick*: The Garriſon would not have had ſo good Terms, only His

Majesty had Compassion on 300 *Protestant* Families in the Town. Several of the *Irish* Officers staid behind in the Town, and prayed His Majesties Protection. The same day, the Lord *Dover*, and Lord *George Howard*, with several others, submitted themselves to the King. The Garrison of *Athlone*, upon the approach of Lieutenant General *Douglas*, broke down their Bridge, Burnt part of the Town, and retired into the Castle. The *French*, when they first came to *Lymerick*, took Possession of it with their Infantry, under the Command of the Count *De Lausun*, and they would not suffer any *Irish* to come into the Town, but turned out the Garrison they found there; so that the Lord *Tyrconnel*, and General *Sarsfield*, with their *Irish*, were forced all to Encamp without the Town.

July 25. The King viewed the Walls of *Waterford*, without entring into the Town, and returned back to the Camp, which was about Three Miles distant, where all things were ready for an Attack. His Majesty Dined in the Camp, and then returned to *Carick* that Night. From *Waterford* His Majesty sent a Summons to the Governor of *Duncannon*-Fort,

Fort, Captain *Michael Burk*, offering the ſame Capitulation which had been granted to *Waterford*, and letting him know, if he refuſed, or delayed to comply, he muſt expect no Mercy. He inſiſted upon ſix days, to conſult the Lord *Tyrconnel*, which being refuſed, he declared he would take that time, whereupon the Cannon was ordered down, in order to an Attack; but the next day, being the 26*th* in the Evening, Sir *Cloudſly Shovel*, appearing with 16 Frigates in view, it ſo terrified them, that the Governor wrote to Major General *Kirk*, that they would accept of what had been offered; which His Majeſty being made acquainted with, he was pleaſed to Order, That they ſhould ſtill have the benefit of the Articles that were at firſt propoſed, and the Fort was accordingly Surrendred, whereby we are poſſeſſed of a very advantagious Poſt, which commands the River of *Waterford*.

On the 27. His Majeſty left the Camp, and ſet forward for *Dublin*, reſolving to return immediately for *England*.

On the 29. The King arrived at *Chapple-Izod*. His Majeſty having reſolved to Beſiege *Lymerick*, where the Enemy have drawn

drawn what force they can together, ſent Order to Lieutenant General *Douglas* to March from *Athlone*, and joyn the Count *De Solmes*; and the better to diſpoſe of things for the puſhing on the Siege, His Majeſty altered His Reſolutions of going immediately for *England*, and put off His Journey for ſome time.

On the 27. We Marched from *Carick*, under the Command of the Count *De Solmes*; His Majeſty, as aforementioned, being gone for *Dublin*, and came this day to the Town of *Clonmel*, which is Eight very long Miles; this Place ſeems to be very ſtrongly ſituated, and doubtleſs might have held out for ſome time, had it been Garriſoned by any but *Iriſh* Men. The 28. We Marched ſeven Miles farther; And the next day, being the 29*th*. We Encamped at a place called *Goolin-Bridge*, which is about 23 Miles from *Lymerick*: Here, as ſoon as we arrived, we had the confirmation, that the *French* had poſſeſſed themſelves of the City of *Lymerick*, and that they would not ſuffer any of the *Iriſh* Forces to come into it, having turned out thoſe few that were in Garriſon there.

Auguſt

Auguſt the firſt, Some Parties of Horſe marched from our Camp, and advanced within ſight of the Enemy at *Lymerick*, who, on the approach of theſe advanced Parties, were in great conſternation; and they brought us word, that the groſs of the *Iriſh* Army, conſiſting of about 25000 Men, were (upon the hearing of the advance of our Army) retired from beyond the *Shannon*.

Auguſt 2. Advice was brought into the Camp, of the Surrender of the Town of *Youghal*, the manner as follows:

The Garriſon that Marched from *Waterford*, according to their Articles of Capitulation, were conducted as far as the Town of *Youghal*, which is about 14 Miles, by 50 of Colonel *Leviſon*'s Dragoons, under the Command of one Captain *Pownal*, who having ſome Communication with the Governor of the Place (who was before Governor of *Carick-fergus*) he told him the certain ruine he would bring upon himſelf and Garriſon, if he thought of holding out, and therefore adviſing him to Surrender; the Governor deſired he would wait his Anſwer till Ten at Night, at which time, by agree-

greement, he Marched out with Three Companies of Foot, and gave him Poſſeſſion of the Town: Captain *Pownal* being entered, having firſt ſearched for Mines, found in the Place 14 Cannon mounted, and two without Carriages (but neither Powder nor Ball) 350 Barrels of Oats, 215 Stone of Wool, and ſeveral other ſorts of Proviſions.

Auguſt the third, A Deſerter came in to our Camp from *Lymerick*, and told us That yeſterday Morning, the ſecond Inſtant, he ſaw the *French* March out of Town with Eight Field-Pieces; and that the common report was, That they were going to *Galway*, to Embark there for *France*, that being a more convenient Port for their taking Shipping than *Lymerick*; *Galway* being but Nine Miles from the Mouth of the Bay, and *Lymerick* is Sixty: And that as ſoon as the *French* had quitted the Place, and were marched out, the Three Regiments of the *Iriſh* under the Command of one Colonel *Lutterel*, marched in, and took Poſſeſſion of it. He could not tell the certain number of the *French* Ships that were in the River of *Lymerick*, but ſays, he ſaw only Three

Pro-

rovision Ships at the Key; and that they were much disheartened for want of farther Supply, which they had long expected. This Advice was afterwards confirmed, as well by our Parties that had been sent out, as by other Deserters, who added, That there was but a very small Company now without the Town, and that they were in great Confusion and Division among themselves. That the Lord *Tyrconnel* intended for *France*, with the *French* Officers; in order to which they were sending away their Baggage. That many of the *Irish* Gentry had followed the *French* to *Galway*; and that a great number of others, who were Discontented at the Lord *Tyrconnel*'s taking part with the *French*, and other Proceedings of his, were retired to the Mountains, Caves, and Bogs, their old Lurking Holes. The Regiments that were sent to Reduce the Town of *Waterford*, and Fort of *Duncannon*, under the Command of Major General *Kirk*, joyned us on *Saturday*; and Lieutenant General *Douglas* is Encamped within Five Miles of us.

August

August 5. An Account was brought to the Camp, That a mixt Body of the Enemies, and Rabble Raparees together were gone from the County of *Cork*, to Plunder the Town of *Youghal*, which a Troop of our Dragoons lately poſſeſs'd themſelves of; upon which, beſides ſome Companies of Foot, that were ordered thither ſome days ſince, a Detachment of Six hundred Horſe, from our Camp are ſent to Oppoſe them.

FINIS.

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Wars in Ireland,

Between

Their Majesties Army,

AND THE

Forces of the late King James.

GIVING

An Impartial Relation of all the Battels, Sieges, Rencounters, Skirmishes, and other Material Passages, Revolutions, and Accidents, from the beginning of *December*, 1688. (The Time of Tyrconnels Arming the whole Body of the Irish Rebels,) to the middle of [illegible] (The Time of the [illegible] LYMERICK.)

By an Officer in the [illegible]

Illustrated with the Lively Effigies [illegible] and the Great Commanders [illegible]

[illegible] Printed for [illegible]

killed, and more fully 5 or 6 of their small *Chiffon*, and for the Winter Seafon. And being [illegible] the Marſhal *de Tourville* returned to *Paris* with a lame Account of his Summer's undertaking, much inferiour to what he had promiſed at his ſetting out, whilſt our Fleet remains on the Coaſt in Vigour, and ſtored with Neceſſaries fit for War.

The Neceſſities in *France*, notwithſtanding the Plenties of Harveſt this Year, is very great, (though the Taxes are in many parts ſomewhat leſſened) inſomuch that the Cries of the People are very loud; and for fear of an Inſurrection, that Monarch has been conſtrained to leſſen the Tax *La Taille*, as alſo to free the Provinces of *Languedock* and *Provence* from Winter Quarters, though a Tax of 3 Millions is laid upon them in lieu thereof.

And now the Army on both ſides being in a manner entirely in Garriſons and Winter Quarters, His Majeſty after ſome diſappointments by contrary Winds, and want of Spring-Tides to bring the great Ships over the Flats, arrived ſafe on the 10th. of *November*, and was received with the uſual Demonſtrations of Joy.

And thus have we given a Summary Account of the Great Tranſactions of *Europe*, ſince the preſent War began between the Allies and the Crown of *France*, which we wiſh may end with Victory and Advantage on our part, for the firm Eſtabliſhing a Laſting Peace in *Chriſtendom*.

THE 2

HISTORY

OF THE

Wars in Ireland,

Between

Their Majesties Army,

AND THE

Forces of the late King James.

GIVING

An Impartial Relation of all the Battels, Sieges, Rencounters, Skirmishes, and other Material Passages, Revolutions, and Accidents, from the beginning of *December*, 1688. (The Time of Tyrconnels Arming the whole Body of the Irish Rebels,) to the middle of *August*, 1690. (The Time of the Siege of LYMERICK.)

By an Officer in the Royal Army.

Illustrated with the Lively Effigies of His Sacred Majesty, and the Great Commanders in the Army.

London, Printed for *Benj. Johnson*, in St. [illegible] *Church-Yard*, 1690.

Price Bound [illegible]

February 17. Twelve Officers, *French* and *Irish*, that were Taken at the Battle at *Cavan*, were brought Prisoners to the Castle of *Carick-fergus*.

February 20. Sir *John Lanier*, with his Party at the *Newry*, marched from thence to *Dundalk*; and passing by *Bel-loe*-Castle, in which there was an Ensign, with Thirty Four Men, Colonel *Levison's* Dragoons immediately Stormed it, Killed Ten of the Rebels, and took the rest Prisoners, and Burnt the Castle in which there was a great deal of Provisions: Then they advanced to the back of the Town of *Dundalk*; Brigadeer *Steward* marching at the same time with the Foot, to the other side of the Town, and Burnt about Twenty Houses; the Garrison keeping close with their Intrenchments: After which they returned to *Newry*, with a Booty of a Thousand Cows, and Two Hundred Garoons, having had a *French* Lieutenant Killed, and five Dragoons Wounded.

March 6. Four Hundred *Danes* Landed at *Belfast*, and the next day, eth Prin-

rince of *Wirtenburgh*, their General, anded with many more: On which, is Grace the Duke of *Schonberg*, went om *Lisburne* to take a View of the *aniſh* Forces, and gave Orders for their eral Quarters in particular Towns.

The Regiment of *Callimote* being ſted this Winter along the River cal- *Black-Water*, and near *Lough-Neagh*; ey greatly ſtreightned the Garriſon *Charlemont*, on that ſide, and hin- ed their having any Correſpondence th the County of *Tyrone*.

On the 8th of *March* Colonel *La llimote* poſſeſſed himſelf of a ſmall Vil- ge within a Mile of *Charlemont*. The emy, upon notice of it, came out with o Men to Attack us; but though we d not had time to Intrench our ſelves, t we repulſed them with the loſs of ree Men on their ſide, and one woun- d on ours. We were employed the xt day, and the following, in caſting ſome little Works, and in obſerving Avenues of the Place, and the Ene- s Out-Poſts on both ſides the River; which

which we obliged them to abandon, giv
ing them every Night new Alarms.

On the 12th Instant, about Nine
Night, Colonel *Callimore* marched wi
a Party of his Regiment, and a small D
tachment of Colonel *Saint John's*, ma
ing in all about Eighty Soldiers an
Twenty Officers, whom he caused
Embark at a place called *Dery-Gally*,
Three large Boats. Being come with
half a Mile of *Charlemont* he Lande
his Men, and leaving a Guard with t
Boats, marched to the Town, and thou
they were discovered at a good distanc
by the light of the Moon, yet they pa
sed the Ditch, and made themselv
Masters of the Main-Guard. Our M
divided themselves into Two Partie
the one marched towards the Gate
the Castle, to hinder the Rebels fro
Sallying out, and the other Attackt
Redoubt, lately Built within Thirty Pac
of the Counterscarp to cover their Brid
which might contain Thirty Men, a
had now in it fifteen with a Serjeant,
after some little Resistance, entred
same, killing Six, and taking the r
Prisoners.

M

Monsieur *de la Borde*, Major to *La Callimote*, with Thirty Men, took another Redoubt, and we Plundered and Burnt the Houses, as far as the Gate of *Armagh*, which the Enemy had abandoned. After this, the day coming on, Collonel *Callimote* retired with his Party, with Drums Beating, and Colours Flying, by the Causey that leads to *Black-Water* Town. The whole Action was carried on with a great deal of Vigour and Conduct: The Rebels lost above Fifty Men, Killed and taken Prisoners: On our side, Major *La Borde* was Killed, with a Cartridge Shot, from the last Cannon that was Fired; and Lieutenant Collonel *Belcastel*, and Captain *Le Rapin* were Wounded; the first in the Head, and the other in the Thigh; and besides these, we had but one Man Killed and Five or Six Wounded. There were then about 1500 Men.

March 14th. Five thousand French Foot Landed at the Port of *Kinsale*, with two Generals, the Count *de Lauzun*, and the Marquess *de Lery*; in Exchange for these, the late King *James* sent his Brother *Lewis*, some time after, Five Thou-

land-Irish, under the Command of Ge
Mac Carty.

March 15. Colonel *Gustavus Ha*
ton, was brought to his Tryal, for th
Escape of Major General *Mac-Carty* fro
Inniskilling, he being Governour of th
Town, when the General Escaped in th
beginning of *January* last. The Collo
nel had often urged for a Tryal, bu
was delayed above Two months, partl
for want of Field-Officers, who were
the only Persons that could try him
they being Commanded to their Pos
upon the Alarms we had from *Cavan*
and *Dundalk*. The Court being sate
Major General *Lanier* President, th
Judge Advocate, Sir *John Topham*, la
the Charge against him, which havin
fully done, the Court demanded of th
Collonel what he had to offer for him
self: Upon this the Collonel produce
a Letter from his Superior Office
wherein he commanded him, to tak
Moncashells Parol for his Behaviour. U
on this the Court said, he need say n
more, for the Letter he produced spo
enough to shew his Innocency.

The President acquainted the Du
of *Schonberg* with it, who sent for M
Hammil

Hamilton, and told him, *He was sorry for that trouble was given him, but that what was done, was to satisfie others more than himself, of his Innocency.*

March 23th At Night Collonel *Wolseley* sent a Party of 200 Men, to fetch in some Cattle, for the use of his Garrison at *Belturbet*; who leaving *Cavan* on the right Hand, went Three Miles beyond it, and brought away 1000 Head of Cattle; but as they were returning back by the River, by which they came, they found 400 of the Enemy drawn up in Battalia to hinder their Passage, but our Men having put themselves in a Posture, Attack'd them with that Courage and Resolution, that they soon put them to the Rout, Killed Forty, and took Eight Prisoners, and Pursued the rest to the very Gates of *Belinicargate*.

April 6th. Collonel *Wolseley* this Evening Marched from *Belturbet*, with 700 Men, drawn out of the Regiments of *Kirk*, *Earle Gravan*, and the *Inniskilling* Troops; and having ordered half of them to make an Incursion towards *Finag*, under the command of Lieutenant Collonel *Tretchtoune*, he advanced with the rest to Attack the Castle of *Kil-*

Iſhandra, (Situated about Seven Mile from *Belturbet*, the like diſtance from *Cavan*, and Nine from *Finag*) where he arived the 7*th*. about break of Day, and by the help of ſome Hedges and Ditches brought all his Men within Musket-ſhot of the Caſtle, and fixed a Miner to the Wall: The Mine was fixed, and ready to Play by Ten the next Morning, when Collonel *Wolſely* ſent to Summon the Garriſon; who thereupon ſent out an Officer to Treat, and about two Hours after the Conditions were agreed upon, which were, that the Garriſon ſhould March out with their Arms and Baggage: And accordingly the Caſtle-Gate was delivered up about Noon, and the Gariſon Commanded by one Captain *Darcbey* Marched out an Hour after, being 160 Detached Men, out of ſeveral Regiments and were Guarded to *Cavan*: In this Action, we loſt Three Men, and had Five wounded; and 100 Men were put into the Caſtle, which is a Poſt of very good conſideration to us, it opening a free paſſage into *Connaught*, and to all that part of *Leinſter*, that lyes on the *Shannon*. After this, Collonel *Wolſely* returned to *Belturbet*; whither the General ſent a Ba-

alion of *Danes* to reinforce him, with Orders to enter upon new Action.

On the 8*th*. Collonel *Cutts*, and Collonel *Babingtons* Regiments, with the laſt Regiment of *Daniſh* Horſe, and Recruits for the other Regiments arrived at *Belfaſt*.

On the 10*th*. Collonel *Tiffin*, Governour of *Belliſhannon*, ſent out a Party conſiſting of 200 Firelocks of his own Regiment, and 20 Dragoons, Commanded by his Lieut. Collonel, with Orders to March within two Miles of *Sligo*, where the Enemy kept the Caſtle; they arrived there before Day, brought away 200 Cows, 150 Sheep, 80 Goats, and 66 Horſes; the Enemy having taken the Allarm, purſu'd them with two Troops of Horſe, one of Dragoons, and three Companies of Foot, and overtook them within eight Miles of *Belliſhannon*, on which our Forces putting themſelves in the beſt Poſture of Defence, the ſhort time would permit, Attacked the Enemy with great bravery; and after leſs than half an Hours diſpute, put them to the Rout, killing a Captain, and 46 Souldiers, after which, they brought their Booty clear off.

CHAP. IX.

Sir Cloveſly Shovel *Arrives at* Belfaſt *with Money, Armes and Ammunition for the Army. The Famous Action of Sir* Cloveſly Shovel *at the* Bay *of* Dublin *relates* Charlemont *Releived in the Night Five Hundred* Iriſh. *The Gariſon of* Charlemont *Surprized by an Ambuſcade in the Night. The Governeur of* Charlemont *demands a Parly, and Surrenders* May 13th. *the Articles of Capitulation. the Duke views the Situation of* Charlemont *and the Garriſon as they March out.* May 15th. *Collonel* Wolſely *with Twelve Hundred Men Beſieges* Bellingany, *raiſes Works againſt it, and beats the Enemy from their Out Works. Preparations to Storm the Place. The Gariſon hang out a White Flag, and after Capitulates. The number Killed and Wounded in the Siege.*

APRIL 12th. Sir *Cloveſly Shovel* in the *Monk*, with ſeveral other Ships under his Command, Arrived at *Belfaſt* with Men, Arms, and Amunition, and conſiderable Sum of Money, to Pay the Army. There being a great many

Veſſels in the River of *Dublin* Laden with Hides, Tallow, Frize and other Goods belonging to the *Proteſtants* of that City, and Forced from them, in order to be ſent for *France*; of which Sir *Cloueſly Shovel* in the *Monk*, having Intelligence of it, the 18th. of *April* in the Morning, as he was returning from *Belfaſt*, he ſtood into the Bay, with ſeveral Veſſels in his Company, and ſaw a Ship a Mile within the Bar, at a place call'd *Polebege*, and being come to an Anchor, Sir *Cloveſly Shovel* went on Board the *Monmouth* Yacht; and at a little more than half Flood, the Wind being Northerly, with the ſaid Yatch, Two Men of War Hoys, a Ketch, and the Pinnaces went over the Bar, upon which the Ship befor-ementioned, removed above a Mile higher, up to *Salmon* Pool, and there run a-ground, within Shot of a French Man of War, of Twelve Guns, and Two or Three *Engliſh* Ships that lay a-ground, filled with Souldiers who kept firing at us: We followed and attack'd her, and after ſome diſpute, Sir *Cloveſly Shovel* made a Signal for the Fire-Ship to come in, which when the Enemy perceive, they forſook the Ship, and got away

away in their Boats; we went on Boar
and got out an Anchor, and by heavi
some of her things overboard, brou
her off. In turning out, the Wind ve
ing out of the Sea, one of our Hoys r
aground, and we could not get her o
before the Water fell away from he
therefore our Men all lay by her, a
got her Anchor out ready to heave o
next High Water; at Low Water, t
Hoy was on dry Ground, and ma
Thousand People came upon the San
where was likewise the Late King *Jam*
We lay in our Boats Armed, and T
Protestants, among many others th
were running about the Sands, at leng
got to us. The Guards to shew the
briskness, advanced towards us, and
mong the rest, a French man came R
ing to the Water side, and called us
English, as well as he could, a great ma
hard Names, and Fired his Pistols;
Shot his Horse, and Rowed a Shor
the French Man slipt his Legs out of
Boots, and ran away, but the Sailers w
a shore, and unrigged his Horse.

The Ship we took was the *Pelican*,
biggest of the two *Scotch* Frigats ta
last Summer; she had twenty Guns, a
abo

bove forty Men; three or four we und dead on the Deck, and one wound; as alſo a *Spaniard* and an *Engliſh*an, who were forced aboard: They formed Sir *Cloudſly*, that twelve Men ere killed, and that ſeveral that went a Shoar were wounded; and that this igat lay there to be Convoy to the eſſels that were Laden with the *Pro*ants Goods, that the late King *James* as ſending for *France*. This was one his beſt Men of War. Captain *Wright*, ommander of the *Monmouth* Yacht, as very ſerviceable; for beſides his car-ing the Fleet in, he behaved himſelf ry well in the Action, as did all the ficers and Sailors in General, who ewed an extraordinary forwardneſs Engage; and the chief Officers of all e Ships deſired to go in their Boats, preſſing in this occaſion a great Zeal Their Majeſties Service.

On the 22*th.* of *April*, in the Night, Party of between four and five hun-d of the Rebels, having paſſed the ggs, which were then in many places , got into *Charlemont*, with ſome few rſes laden with Proviſions. The Sieur *veſeant*, Lieutenant Collonel to the Regiment

Regiment of *Cambon*, having noti
thereof, and that the Enemy were ſp
dily to return to *Caſtle-Blany*, laid part
the ſaid Regiment in Ambuſh, divid
into three Parties, under the Comma
of the Sieur *Vebron*, who acted as Ma
Captain *Moutant*, and Captain la *Char*
The firſt and ſecond Night the Ene
did not appear, but the third they ca
out, and happened to fall into the l
of our Parties, which was but of fo
Men. Captain la *Charroy* who Co
manded them, perceiving the Enem
let their Van Guard paſs by, and th
ordered his Men to Fire on the m
Party, of whom eight, with an Offi
were killed, and the reſt fled in g
Confuſion towards *Charlemont*, leav
behind them 110 Muſquets, 6 Halba
5 Drums, and 60 Hats. So ſoon as t
Day, our Men were reinforced by
other Parties, and we found the Ene
(who had rallied) drawn up on a H
about a Mile and a half from the To
they no ſooner ſaw us, but fled again
wards *Charlemont*, and our Men purſ
them as far as the Counterſcarp,
took five Priſoners, and ſeven Ho
not having loſt one Man on our

he same Night another Party of the
emy made a Sally upon an Out-
ard, belonging to la *Callimore's* Quar-
rs, of about 40 Men, who retired to a
ace where were Posted 60 Men of
ollonel *Curr's* Regiment, and then ma-
g head against the Enemy, beat them
ck to the Town, killed 9, and took
Prisoners, besides divers Wounded,
om they carried off. On our side 3
re killed, and 4 or 5 wounded. An
count of these Actions being sent to the
eneral, he immediately ordered two
ore Regiments of Foot to march forth-
th and reinforce the Blockade of *Char-
mont*, in order to keep in the 500 Men
at came with the Relief, which did
ickly streighten the Garrison, by spen-
g their Provisions, so that in a few
ys time they were reduced to great ex-
mity, and on the 11*th.* of *May* the
overnour of *Charlemont* demanded a
ley, which being granted, with leave
send to the General, the Lieutenant-
overnour, and a Collonel, went to
burn, with Orders from that Garrison,
the 12*th*; and the same day the Ar-
les were agreed upon for the Surrender
that place, as followeth; That all the
Garrison,

Garrison, *viz.* the Governour, Officers, Soldiers, Gunners, and all other Inhabitants, (the Deserters who run from us since the first day of *September* last, only excepted,) and all other Persons in the said Garrison shall have their Lives secured, and march out with their Arms, Bag and Baggage, Drums Beating, Colours Flying, Match lighted, Bullets in their mouths, each Officer and Soldier 12 Charges of Powder, with Match and Ball proportionable, and their Horses without any molestation in their Persons and Goods now in their Possession, (not belonging to the Stores) upon any pretence whatsoever.

That the said Garrison may march the neareſt way to *Dundalk*, and not be compelled to march above 8 or 9 Miles a Day.

That all sick and wounded Officers and other Persons that are not able to march at present, may remain with the said Garrison till they are able to march, and then to have a Pass to go to the next *Irish* Garrison.

That none of the Army under His Graces Command, shall enter the said Fort, except such who are appointed

him to take poſſeſſion of the ſame, 'till the Garriſon be marched clear out of the Gates.

That there ſhall be a ſufficient Convoy appointed for the ſaid Garriſon to conduct them to the place before-mentioned.

That they ſhall deliver fully and wholly, without any imbezlement or diminution, all the Stores belonging to the ſaid Fort; and that an Officer ſhall be immediately admitted to take an account of the ſame.

That the Fort ſhall be put into the poſſeſſion of ſuch Forces, as his Grace ſhall think fit, at eight of the Clock on *Wedneſday*, being the fourteenth day of *May*; at which Hour the ſaid Garriſon ſhall march out, and an Hour before the outward Gate ſhall be delivered to ſuch Forces as his Grace ſhall appoint; in caſe a ſupply of one Months Proviſions for eight Hundred Men be not brought into the Garriſon for them, before, between the ſigning hereof, and the ſaid time.

That the above-mentioned Articles ſhall be inviolably performed on both ſides, without any Equivocation, Mental

Reſervation, or Fraud whatſoever, according to true intent and meaning thereof.

Laſtly, That all Acts of Hoſtility ſhall ceaſe between the ſaid Gariſon and Army, ſo ſoon as notice can be given on both ſides.

In purſuance of this Capitulation, the Governour *Teage o Regan*, and the Gariſon (who had almoſt conſumed all their Proviſions) marched out on the 14*th* Inſtant, 800 ſtrong, leaving in the place a good quantity of Ammunition, and 17 Pieces of Braſs Cannon, and two Mortars. His Grace the Duke of *Schonbergh* went to *Legacury*, to ſee the Gariſon as they marched away, aud afterwards viſited *Charlemont*, which is very ſtrong and conſiderable by its Situation four Companies of Collonel *Babington's* Regiment were put into Gariſon

On the 16*th* his Grace, our General received a Letter from Collonel *Wolſely* given an account of the taking the Caſtle of *Bellingargy*, near *Cavan*, as followeth.

Belturbet, May 14.

ON Monday *Night last, I marched out of this Town, with a Detachment of* 1200 *Men; and the next Morning I came before the Caſtle of* Bellingargy, *which place I found much ſtronger than it had been repreſented to me, and no man but an Iriſh-man would have been beaten out of it without Cannon, which I wanting, I betook my ſelf to the only way left to reduce it; which was to make Blinds, and raiſe Works behind them to overlook the Enemies; and ſo the whole day was ſpent in making them, and the Faſcines, 'till four in the Afternoon, and then all things being ready,* Colonel Foulkes, *with a Detachment of Foot, ſet upon a Party of the Enemy that were poſted in an Iſland in the River, under the Caſtle, in which place we determined (if poſſible) to raiſe our Works; but the Enemy Flying as ſoon as we ſet upon them, our Men inſtead of falling to their Work, purſued them up to their Trenches, and would not be got off; and the Enemy lying hard upon them, I ordered ſome Detachments to give the Enemy a diverſion on the other ſide of*

the Castle, by making a false Attack: These, as soon as they received the Orders, pressed the place with as much heat as the others had done, and beat the Enemy out of a Ravelin, which was raised before the Draw-bridge, and Fired upon them through their own Spike-holes, that the Enemy were forced to quit most of their Works in several places; which as soon as I perceiv'd, I ordered the Horse and Dragoons to bring up all the Fascines to the brim of the Ditch, and began to fill up the Ditch; which the Enemy perceiving, they hung out a white Flag; and after some time spent in Capitulation, we came to this Agreement, That they should have Quarter for Life, and be conveyed to the next Garison; but they left their Arms behind them, with all their Ammunition and Stores, which was but two Barrels and a half of Powder, and one and a half of Ball: The Garrison was four Companies consisting of some what more then 200. Men. I had the ill Fortune, in the heat of the Business, to be shot in the Belly; but so favourable, that I hope, in few days, I shall be able to get on Horse-back again; though I was forced to with draw out of the Fight, as soon as I was Wounded; but my Post was supplyed by Collonel Foulke, who managed the

Assault with great Bravery, and greater Conduct than ever I could pretend to. This is the strongest place I have ever seen in Ireland; *the Rampart is so high, that it is a difficult matter to get up, though none there to keep one out, which made me the willinger to take it upon Terms, because I saw it would unavoidably cost me a great many Men to take it by force; the heat of the Soldiers running on without Orders, made it cost me much dearer than I expected. The Account of what we have lost is as followeth: Killed out of Collonel* Hamilton's *Regiment 4 Soldiers, and 16 more Wounded; with an Ensign killed out of the* Danish *Battalion, 1 Captain, and 4 Soldiers; and 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, and 14 Soldiers wounded. Out of Collonel* Foulkes *Regiment, Captain* Dubois *killed, with 3 Gentlemen that carried Arms, and 6 Soldiers, and 10 wounded.*

CHAP. X.

Brief Accounts of the Transactions of the Late King James, *towards the* Protestants *in several parts of* Ireland. *The sham Pardon of the Inhabitants of the Town of* Bandon, *and the Cruelty afterwards used towards them. The Transactions of the Earl of* Seaforth, *Sir R.* Neagle, *and Sir* Tho. Southwel. *Particular Cruelties towards the* Protestants *at* Limrick *and* Dublin. *The several sham Proclamations to ensnare the* Protestants. *The particular Invoice of the* Protestants *Goods seized in* Dublin, *and sent to the* French *King. The late King's seizing the Farmers Bread-Corn, to the almost starving of the* Protestant *Inhabitants. The Inhumane and Barbarous Usage of the* Protestants *at* Galway, *by Order of the late King. The Ravishing of the Farmer's Daughter in* Dublin, *at Noon-day, before her Fathers Face. The Murthering three* Protestant *Clothiers in the Suburbs of* Dublin. *The Cruelties of the* French *towards the* English *Clergy*, &c.

THE late King, at his first Arrival in *Ireland*, to ingratiate himself with the *Protestants*, and to beget an opinion of

of his great Clemency among the Peo-
ple, he very graciously condescended to
grant a general and free Pardon to the
Inhabitants of the Town of *Bandon*, a-
musing them with an assurance of an ab-
solute Indemnity for their Transgressions;
but soon after he remitted them to the
severity of the Law, and exposed them
to a Tryal for their Lives, upon which
they were all found Guilty of High-
Treason; and no other Consequence
could rationally be expected, when both
Judges and Jury were composed of in-
exorable *Papists*: And in the mean
time this mighty Crime was no more,
than that the Inhabitants of the Place ob-
serving their Neighbours to be openly
rob'd and Pillag'd, and from Clandestine
Thievery to proceed to violent Depra-
dation, they thought it prudent to shut
their Gates, and avoid Plunder by a ne-
cessary Defence and Self-preservation.

This was the first Essay of the gra-
cious Indulgence of a *Popish* King to his
Protestant Subjects: This was a plain
Specimen of what is to be expected
from him who will mortgage his Rea-
lm to the Humour of his Priests.

The buſineſs of Sir *Thomas Southwel* is altogether of another Nature; and as the repetition of it may juſtly cauſe an abhorrence of thoſe Blood-ſuckers, who delight in the torment and ruin of ſuch they call *Hereticks*; ſo the Example may admoniſh all Men of State and Degree not to truckle their Authority in Vaſſalage to their Servants and Inferiours.

The Earl of *Seaforth* taking a particular fancy to Sir *Thomas Southwel*, a very hopeful young Gentleman (and under Condemnation for his reputed Rebellion) procur'd a Warrant from the Late King to Sir *Richard Neagle* his Attorney General, to paſs a Pardon for him, which the ſaid Earl ſhewed to Sir *Richard*; but he in a moſt unmannerly and churliſh Faſhion refuſed to obey it; ſaying, it was more than the King could do. The Earl returned to his Maſter, and reported the Anſwer of the Attorney-General; who being ſent for owned it to the King, and poſitively told him, It was not in his power to grant him a Pardon; whereupon the King paſſionately locked himſelf up in his Cloſet.

He who in *England* was flattered in a conceit of an abſolute and unlimited

Pow

Power to dispence with the established Laws; is not allowed in *Ireland*, the priviledg inherent to all Soveraign Powers, by the Law of Nations, to pardon the Offences of a Subject. But even in this it has appeared (as by several other instances) that he is permitted to pardon any Crime in a Roman Catholick, but in relation to a Protestant, the Law is indispenable.

And what favour Protestants are to expect under a Popish King, and in a Kingdom where Popery is predominant; let all men judge by their procedure in *Ireland*, where almost all the Churches (where the *Irish* Arms were prevalent) except in *Dublin*, were seized by Authority, the Protestant Ministers were Deprived, and Popish Priests setled and inducted into Livings, and Ecclesiastical Preferments.

It is a matter not unworthy the Observation; how dexterously the Government there could prevaricate in their dealings with the poor enslaved Protestants; For upon any apprehention of Succours arriving from *England*, or other pretext to fleece and squeeze them,; an Information was presently given, how

numerous

numerous the Protestants were, an
what danger may arise from thence; an
then they were forthwith confined, an
hurried away to Prison, and their Hous
and Goods exposed to the Rapine of th
Irish and *French*: At another time, whe
it might be subservient to their design
to lessen the number, and underva
lue the strength of the Protestants
then they give out that their number wa
but small, and their interest inconside
able: And this is very remarkable in
late Passage at the City of *Limeric*
where the Cabal of the Papists projec
ing to get the Churches (there) in
their Hands, Represented to the Kin
and Council, that the Protestants in th
Place were so very few, that there w
no need to Assign them any more th
one Church for their Meeting; and th
Suggestion was fortifyed by a Letter fro
the Earl of *Limmerick*, attesting t
same.

If at any time an Information w
given to the Government of any Mur
Plate, or other things valuable in t
hands of a Protestant, tho guarded
the solemnity of a Protection; this w
soon seconded by the suspection of so

ot againſt the Government, and im-
ediately a Party was ſent to ſeize their
erſons, to Search and Plunder their
ouſes; and ſo after the Infliction of all
rts of Miſery and Diſtreſs, they are
mitted to Liberty, under the Caution
Bonds for good behaviour; but no-
ing left to ſuſtain them, or to prevent
e Calamitous Aſſaults of Poverty and
mine: At another time they proceed
th a more Jeſuitical Fierceneſs, for hav-
g in their Eye a concealed purchaſe
Money, or good Moveables, in the
ands of a Proteſtant; immediately an
rder was ſecretly Granted to ſeize the
rſons, and ſecure their Goods; and
n to amuſe the World with an Opini-
of their Juſtice and Lenity; a Pro-
mation was contrived with a plauſible
miſe of Indemnity, to all Proteſtants
der their Protection, and an invitati-
to all Men, to reſt ſecure under the
ignity of it: But in the mean time
matter is ſo ordered, that the Pro-
mation ſhall not be Publiſhed, nor
ivered into the Sherriffs Hands, or
er Officers, tho anti-dated before the
ing ſuch Order, till a certain Adver-
tiſement